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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1876. NO. 251.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE WIND UP.

Completion of the Democratic Ticket.

...icks for Vice President,

...ether He Will Accept or Not.

THE TICKET IS RECEIVED

...satisfied Democrats Decidedly Decline the Dose.

...EMBLING OF THE CONVENTION—CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The convention called to order at 10:29. The interest evidently greatly abated, and many ...ates had left their alternates. The ...ries contained but few spectators. A ...er was offered by the Methodist Episcopal Bishop, Robertson.

The Chair announced several telegrams, which were read. One from Sedalia, Missouri, saying: "Fired one hundred guns for Tilden, and hopes for Hendricks for Vice President." Another from Cincinnati's Mayor and others approving; one from Jackson, Mississippi, pledging the State to the ticket; also one from Mount Vernon, Illinois, saying "the nomination of Tilden is received with great enthusiasm." Many others of similar character indorsing the platform and candidate elicited great interest.

THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION—HENDRICKS UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN.

The Chair announced that the next business was the nomination of a candidate for Vice President. When Indiana was called for its nomination, the State was greeted with much enthusiasm. Indiana failing to present a candidate, some one from his seat in the Illinois delegation nominated Governor Hendricks.

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana—Mr. Chairman, whenever we find ourselves brought face to face with a great responsibility, I know no means of saving it except we take council by our judgment and by our consciences. The mission of the delegation from Indiana in this convention, so far at least as the name of Governor Hendricks is concerned, was ended yesterday when we had struggled from the time that the canvass opened in this city, until it closed last evening, to place him before the country for the office which, as much as any man in all this broad land, he was qualified to fill. In this convention we are proper to decide otherwise, and so far as that decision is concerned, we bow to the will of the convention. The Democracy of Indiana has never yet suffered its flag to trail in the dust, and has never lowered its standard to the common enemy. Whatever we shall be able to comply with the wishes of this large and most respectable assemblage of Democrats here, we shall be able to do in our State in the coming election, is one of the questions of the future. I think I may safely state that the delegation and delegation of Indiana so far as the name of Governor Hendricks is concerned ended on yesterday evening. We have no authority in any way to this convention that if it sees proper to place his name upon the ticket he will accept it. Therefore we do not propose to place ourselves in any false position upon this subject. [Loud cheers.] We say that, Mr. President, we do not say it because the office of Vice President is beneath him. It has been held by men more distinguished, more known to history and more patriotism has illustrated some of the brightest pages of the history of our own party. For myself, Mr. President, I could only say that upon this question the convention must take the responsibility. [Loud and prolonged cheering and cries of "Hendricks" ...owyard and efforts on the part of the speaker to conclude his sentence.]

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri—Mr. President, I feel extremely gratified on this occasion that we are told by the delegation from Indiana that the responsibility of placing Governor Hendricks in nomination for the second office in the gift of the American people did not devolve upon the convention. [Cheers]. The Missouri delegation have instructed me as the representative of this great State to say that Missouri is a unit, and we believe the entire Democracy of America will be a unit in support of Tilden and Hendricks. [Cheers]. Governor Hendricks has no truer friend from his own native State or one who was willing to stand by him longer than I. When his name was placed in nomination for the first office within the gift of this convention—for I conceive that these offices are within the gift of this convention—I stood by him. But, gentlemen, if I was disappointed in the realization of my expectation, I feel it in my heart to wait, for if this morning feel that I can rejoice when I remember that the distinguished reformer, the profound statesman, the honest man, Samuel J. Tilden, has been nominated by this convention. [Applause.] And now, gentlemen, let me say this: Place Samuel J. Tilden upon the ticket first, Thomas A. Hendricks next [applause], and then inscribe upon your banner under those names, retrenchment and reform, honest administration, and from Maine to California our flag will float in triumph in November next. [Applause.] I second the nomination of Governor Hendricks. [Applause.]

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania delegation, in obedience to the wishings of Indiana, in this convention take the responsibility of nominating Mr. Heudricks, give their support ...ntleman. [Great Applause.]

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...f Ohio had thought ... one of her distinguish- ... Vice President of the United ...ion. Henry B. Payne. We, ...cline to present his name and ...nomination of Thomas A. Hen- [Applause.]

Governor Harden, of Missouri—I send up a resolution to the Secretary which I desire to have read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the convention to select for Vice President one who is the peer of him who has been nominated for the Presidency [applause], and believing that Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, [great applause] of Indiana, is the full measure of this position, and also that in our judgment it is his duty to serve his country and his party in this position, if nominated and elected, we therefore nominate him unanimously for that office.

Mr. Abbott, of New Jersey—I renew the motion of Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, that the rules be suspended and the vote by acclamation for the nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks. I will tell this convention why Thomas A. Hendricks is not the property of Indiana. He is the property of the Democracy of the United States. [Cheers.] I say that there is no Democrat in the land that can refuse the nomination of the National Convention, and Thomas A. Hendricks, magnificent man as he is, would do soon commit suicide as refuse the wish of the entire Democracy of the land. [Applause.] The Democracy of the country will do all they can for his success, and as his name seems to be the choice of the country, I say to the ...ocracy of Indiana, you have no right ...ser your voices against it, when the en... people of this Union want it.

The Chair—The question is upon the motion to dispense with the call of the roll upon the ballot for Vice President.

The motion was lost and the Secretary called the roll of the States on the ballot for the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency. During the progress of the ...alls, Mr. Williams, of Indiana, rose and said: The Indiana delegation are not authorized to say that Governor Hendricks will accept this nomination; they are not authorized to say that he will not accept it. [Cries of "good, good" and cheers.] We have no right to do so; but, sir, in view of this mighty demonstration, the delegation from Indiana acquiesce in the decision of this convention. [Loud cheers and cries of "good" and voices announcing the vote.]

The Chair—Order! The Secretary will announce the result of the vote.

The Clerk announced the vote as follows. Total number of votes cast 750—

The President—Eight blanks.

Bell—Yes, sir, 733; of which Mr. ... received

miration for Hendricks and confidence in his high and pure character. He counselled the burial of all personal opinions and concentrated effort for common victory. He proceeded with some comments on the necessity for a change in the national administration through Democratic success, and was frequently greeted with applause.

Mr. Hannas, of Indiana—Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: I thank you for the expression of kindness towards Indiana, and I have reason to say that in the great contest that has been made here, Indiana has nothing more here than what you would have expected her to do; but I take this occasion to say to the convention and especially to our brethren of New York, that although this contest has been hard and bitter, Indiana says to you that the tomahawk is now buried, to rest forever. [Cheers.] Two among the greatest of all American citizens have been placed in nomination by this convention. They are true and tried captains in the service. Let the old guard of Democracy now go to the front once more. This is a fight for constitutional government and reform. We take the standard in Indiana; for our part of it we raise up to-day higher than Presidents, raise so high that it may be seen by all the States and received by all the people of the States, that like the serpent of brass which Moses set up it may give life and hope and resolution to all who look on it throughout this country. The wilderness of Shiraz and the bitter waters of Marah have long been our portion, but we go now to the land of Elam [laughter and applause] where are the promised twelve wells of water and beneath their score and ten palm trees we will spread at last the feast of our rejoicing and our restitution. [Cheers.]

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Miller, of Nebraska, offered a resolution recommending to all future Democratic conventions not to adopt the two thirds rule. [Cries of "no" and "yes."]

The Chair said the resolution was not in order now, as the next business was to call the roll of States for the National Committee. Upon the call of the States the following gentlemen were named as the Democratic National Executive Committee for the ensuing campaign: Alabama, Walter L. Bragg; Arkansas, John J. Sumner; California, F. McCopen; Colorado, B. M. Hughes; Connecticut, William H. Barnum; Delaware, Robinson Hickman; Florida, General McCall; Georgia, George Barney; Illinois, William C. Gardy; Indiana, Thomas Folin; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, J. E. Eaton; Kentucky, H. D. McHenry; Louisiana, B. T. Jones; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Missouri, John G. Priest; Maryland, O. Porsey; Massachusetts, F. Prince; Michigan, E. Turner; Oregon, ex-Governor John Whittaker; Nevada, Robert P. S. Keating; Nebraska, George L. Miller; Minnesota, W. L. Lockran; New York, Abraham L. Hewitt; Virginia, Robert A. Coghill; New Hampshire, A. W. Sullaway; Rhode Island, Nicholas Van Slack; Tennessee, W. B. Bates; South Carolina, James H. Ryan; Mississippi, Thad. Barksdale; Vermont, B. B. Smalley; New Jersey, Miles Ross; Ohio, John S. Rosson; Pennsylvania, William S. Scott, Wisconsin; William F. Vilas; West Virginia, Alexander Campbell; Texas, E. S. Sloekdale.

ABOLITION OF THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

After the transaction of some routine business of minor importance, including the appointment of a committee to inform the nominees of their nomination, Mr. Webber, of Michigan, offered a resolution recommending to future National Democratic Conventions to abolish the two-thirds rule as unnecessary, and that the States be requested to instruct their future delegates on this question, and that attention be called to this suggestion for the next convention.

Mr. Taylor, of Leavenworth, briefly opposed the resolution and moved to table it. The vote was taken by States on this and resulted in 359 yeas and 379 nays; so it was not tabled.

Mr. Wallace asked a division of the question, calling on the first vote to instruct half requesting the States to instruct their delegations on the subject. He was for this latter proposition, but not for instructions from the convention. He was say that, Mr. President, we do not say it because the office of Vice President is beneath him. It has been held by men more distinguished, more known to history and more patriotism has illustrated some of the brightest pages of the history of our own party. For myself, Mr. President, I could only say that upon this question the convention must take the responsibility. [Loud and prolonged cheering and cries of "Hendricks" ...owyard and efforts on the part of the speaker to conclude his sentence.]

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The Chair—Order! The Secretary will announce the result of the vote.

The Clerk announced the vote as follows. Total number of votes cast 750—

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...as H. MacManus has entered suit ... the administrators of the estates of ...ver damages for $150,000 paid ...on the contract for mules to ...e United States Govern- ... brings suit in the name ...es under the act of ... he win, he gets one- ... and one half of the ...t is liable for all the ...eid the case he decided ...efendants. Benjamin ...f the defendants.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1876.

SENATE.

A number of pension bills being passed, the House bill for the issue of coin and the substitute therefor proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance were taken up. After a short discussion, the whole subject was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report that the committee had agreed upon a bill, and in explanation of the report said that the House conferees had accepted the amount of the Senate in regard to the employment of force in navy yards. In regard to the amounts appropriated for the pay of the navy it was believed a considerable reduction in the amount could be made by furloughing various officers now on active duty, and the Senate committee had agreed to try this and had therefore accepted the sum appropriated by the House. In regard to the other amendments the House had met the Senate half way. The report was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the joint resolution recently submitted by the President to provide for defraying the temporary, ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service, by extending the appropriation bills for the present fiscal year into the next, with an amendment providing that in no case shall such appropriations be continued for a longer period than thirty days. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution passed.

Mr. THURMAN, at his own request, was excused from service on the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, and Mr. Gordon was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. CONKLING called up the Senate bill to punish counterfeiting of trade-marks on goods and the sale or dealing in counterfeit trade-marks on goods. Several amendments heretofore reported by the Judiciary Committee were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. INGALLS called up the House bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Kansas in aid of the construction of railroads by the act of March 3, 1863. Passed.

Mr. WEST, from the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, reported that the committee has been unable to agree and moved that the new conference asked for by the House of Representatives be granted. Mr. West entered upon an explanation of the differences between the House and Senate committees, pending discussion upon which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Geneva Award bill. A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee of Conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, submitted the report of that committee informing the House that the committee had not been able to agree and asked for another committee. The report was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Holman, Clark (Me.), and Hale as the Committee of Conference.

Mr. BLOUNT, from the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report in favor of the House concurring in some of the Senate amendments of the Senate receding from others of its own amendments. The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Geneva Award bill. After speeches delivered by Messrs. Reagan, the Senate joint resolution making temporary provision for the ordinary expenses of the Government until the passage of the regular appropriation bills was, on motion of Mr. Randall, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Speaker *pro tem.* laid before the House the annual of the National Board of Trade, in session at New York, that silver coin shall not be made a legal tender for any sum beyond five dollars. Referred.

The House took a recess till eight o'clock, the evening session to be held for debate on the Geneva Award bill.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Lake region, cooler temperature, northeast to northwest winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather and possibly local rains. For the Ohio Valley, stationary or rising barometer, stationary temperature, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, possibly light local rains. The rivers will generally rise slightly.

Base Ball—At Chicago, Chicagoes 19, Athletics 3. At Louisville, Louisvilles 8, Bostons 4. At Cincinnati, Hartfords 13, Cincinnatis 6.

The total number of admissions to the Centennial grounds on Wednesday was 35,000.

Owensville, Indiana, was burned yesterday morning. The fire caught in a grocery and twelve buildings, comprising the entire town, were destroyed. There was no insurance.

A Dayton, Ohio, clothes line yesterday gained the bad eminence of being the subject of a row between three men, in which one was stabbed and the other shot and fatally wounded.

At Ludington, Michigan, Wednesday night, Mr. Foster, a prominent merchant of that place, was shot and instantly killed in attempting to secure some burglars, who had effected an entrance to his residence.

The Centennial reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic was inaugurated at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon by a meeting of the National Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic, national headquarters.

The celebration of the Fort Moultrie Centennial begun on Tuesday evening, was continued Wednesday by a parade in Charleston and speeches in Fort Moultrie by Governor Chamberlain and General Kershaw. There were great crowds in the streets and many were prostrated by sunstroke. Only one case was fatal, however.

The National Board of Trade yesterday re-elected Charles Randolph Secretary and Treasurer, and decided the next convention to be held in Milwaukee. A telegram was sent to both Houses of Congress stating that it was the unanimous wish that silver should not be made a legal tender for sums over five dollars.

The American linen mill, at Fall River, Mass., was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $200,000. Though the damage was mostly confined to the three upper stories, it will necessitate the mill's entire shutting down of the company's works for several months, and throws out of employment four hundred males and seven hundred females, besides cutting off from the market 9,000 pieces of goods per week. The mill was insured.

H. H. Sanford's annual sale of thoroughbred yearling colts took place at his farm near Lexington, Kentucky, yesterday. Thirty-six head realized $25,095, an average of $697, making it the best sale that has ever taken place in the United States. The highest prices were paid by O. H. Bernard, of New York, for a bay colt by imported Glenella $3,325, and for a chestnut colt by imported Heneig $3,305. A. Commack, of New York, paid for a bay filly by imported Heneig $2,700.

The Democratic Congressional Committee met yesterday afternoon and organized by the election of A. S. Hewitt, of New York, as Chairman; F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed the Executive Committee: John G. Priest, Missouri; W. M. Ham, Iowa; George L. Miller, Nebraska; William H. Barnum, Connecticut; Miles Ross, New Jersey; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; John G. Thompson, Ohio; William L. Scott, Pennsylvania; Wm. B. Bates, Tennessee.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Senor Annibal Pinto has been elected President of Chili.

A letter from Speaker Kerr's physician speakes hopefully of the recovery of his patient; but Mr. Kerr himself does not have much hope and has been quite despondent.

D. Samuel Shryock, the only surviving son of D. W. Shryock, Collector of Internal Revenue at Greensburg, Pa., died Wednesday evening, aged twenty-one years.

...his nervous ... family physician considers has been supposed. He ... than lute rest, forbidding him even to write letters and gives no encouragement that he will be able to take any part in the coming campaign.

Miss Caroline H. Reid, eldest niece of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, died yesterday at Teanock, New Jersey, the country residence of Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps. Miss Reid sailed for Europe about the middle of May, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, for a brief stay at the German baths, but upon reaching the other side was ordered immediately back by the Liverpool physicians. She arrived in New York a little over a fortnight ago and after a few days' rest was removed to Teanock. The funeral services will be held at Cedarville, Ohio, where the remains will be taken for interment.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

Unequal Distribution of Funds.

No Appropriations for Transportation Routes.

The Progress on the Other Bills.

House Standing on Its Dignity.

Confirmation of Mr. McCormick.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1876.

The River and Harbor Bill—Its Progress in the Senate Committee.

In consequence of the absence of so many of the members of the Senate Committee on Commerce, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill has been referred to Windom's Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. This committee has as yet given this important bill but a casual consideration, though it will be somewhat amended. It is stated that while the reductions were great in the aggregate, the distribution of the sums is not equitable. Some localities have almost their full allowance while others are either omitted entirely or so scantily appropriated for that the work will suffer. An effort will be made to have an equitable amount allowed to all important works of the kind. The work initiated is essentially agreed to make no effort to secure appropriations for the prosecution of work on the great water routes recommended by the committee some sessions ago. They state that to pass such a measure would be impossible at this session, and to recommend it for passage would be more damaging than beneficial.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Both Houses having agreed to the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, it now only requires the signature of the President to become a law. This bill contained no new legislation affecting the organization of the navy. The House has agreed to a reduction of over $1,500,000. The President will undoubtedly sign the bill and the navy yards will not be obliged to suspend operations, nor will the naval establishment be embarrassed.

Progress of the Appropriations.

Four appropriation bills have now been passed by both Houses, the Pension, Fortification, Deficiency and Naval bills. The first three are laws. All the other bills except the Sundry Civil and the River and Harbor bills are in committee of conference, with not much present prospect of an agreement. The conference on the Postoffice bill had a long and bitter session to-day, and failing to reach an agreement on a proposition one member of their respective Houses and asked for a new committee. A demand was made of Mr. Holman to state explicitly the points of difference, the object being to give the House an opportunity to recede from its position; but Mr. Holman declined on the ground that it would be time enough when a new committee. A new committee was finally ordered with Mr. Holman again at its head.

The Joint Resolution for Temporary Appropriations.

This was scarcely done when a message from the Senate announced the passage by that body of the joint resolution to provide temporarily for the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, the one recommended by the President a few days ago. The Senate passing this without a disagreeing notice indicates that they have not the least hope of passing the regular bills within the time left. In the House the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A prominent member of that committee stated this evening that they would not adopt some temporary expedient in order that they may give further consideration to the differences in the appropriation bills. But he doubted whether they could adopt the resolution of the Senate because they were not concede the authority or right of the Senate to originate an appropriation bill that comes within the province of the House. The Senate may by a majority agree to recommend any temporary measure they will report their own bill and send it to the Senate. It must be admitted, however, that the latter has by its own action to-day thrown the burden of embarrassing public business on the House of Representatives. It has effectually stopped any expedient which the House might have originated and if the latter refuses to accede they must bear the responsibility.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1876.

NOMINATION FOR ASSISTANT TREASURER.

The President to-day nominated James Gilfillan, of Connecticut, for Assistant Treasurer of the United States, *vice* Wyman.

CORTINA AT LARGE AGAIN.

A dispatch received at General Sherman's headquarters mentions that Cortina has escaped from the Mexican authorities, and is now on his way to his old haunts on the Rio Grande.

GREENBACKS DESTROYED.

The amount of greenbacks destroyed during the month of June was $357,384, being eighty per cent. of the new national bank currency issued during the month. This leaves the outstanding greenback circulation at $360,772,284.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Albert H. Wyman, Treasurer of the United States, *vice* John C. New, resigned; James Gilfillan, now Cashier of the Treasurer, to be Assistant Treasurer; Thomas Dowse and William P. Titcomb, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Register of the Treasury, *vice* Graham, resigned; Henry D. McCormick to be United States Attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania; Charles O. Waters to be District Attorney for the Eastern district of Arkansas.

THE REPUBLICAN VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Wheeler's Reception at Home—Enthusiasm of His Neighbors—His Address in Response to the Ovation.

MALONE, N. Y., June 29.—Hon. W. A. Wheeler returned to Malone this morning, and was welcomed at the depot by the cheers of hundreds of his townsmen, by music and firing of cannon. A procession formed, headed by the band, and escorted him to his home, where he spoke briefly and with much pathos. He said that the honor of the nomination belonged not to him but to the people of Malone. Chosen to the office of town clerk by them while yet in his minority and when the emoluments of the place, thirty dollars a year, were of more value to him than to thousands he has possessed, he has retained the confidence of the people steadily. Since he has been the recipient of repeated honors from them, he owes to their steadfast adherence, their warm support and their efforts, whatever of success he has achieved. Personally he would have preferred to remain where he is; for what is the honor to him, standing in the shadow of his desolate home. To the young men, so many of whome were present before him, he had a right to speak. He knew every phase of the struggles of a young man seeking to make his way and make his mark in life, for years ago he had tramped through the snows and storms of winter to his first district school in an adjoining town. In the log houses of the neighborhood, through the shrunken roofs of humble farmers' houses, he had at night been literally a star gazer, but in his wildest dreams and highest building of castles in air, so complete a success in life, so great advancement had never occurred to him. The result shows that in this benificent country every man of character is the equal of every other man. He should make no political speech this morning. This address is but a family talk; but whatever shall be the result in November, we shall accept it as good and loyal citizens. Political feeling will run high during the campaign, but no impaired personal relations would remain unchanged. His greatest desire is to retain the esteem and respect of his immediate friends and neighbors.

Mr. Wheeler retired amid hearty applause. He was deeply affected through out his speech. As he referred to the dos... olation which had come upon his home, his lips quivered and the tears gathered in his eyes. He carried the whole audience with him, and as he concluded, the tears coursed down hundreds of faces and in the sympathy shown might be read the esteem and love that every townsman bears our distinguished representative.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TURKO-SERVIAN TROUBLES,

War Imminent--The Danubian Principalities Declare Their Inpendence--Troops Moving to the Contest--Last Efforts at Negotiation.

England.

LORD DERBY ON THE WAR AGAIN.

LONDON, June 29.—In the House of Lords, Lord Derby said that the Government had no information that Servia had declared war, or any information justifying the statement that war was absolutely certain; but he was bound to say from the general tenor of reports which reached him, that he could entertain little if any hope that war would be averted.

A CARGO OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Five hundred Mormons sailed for New York yesterday, *en route* for Salt Lake City.

Turkey.

PRINCE MILAN TAKES THE FIELD.

BELGRADE, June 29.—Prince Milan left for the army this morning amid the cheers of the populace and salutes from batteries. All his ministers accompany him as far as Samendria, twenty four miles from Belgrade. The Servian metropolitan and all the bishops have gone to the frontier to bless the troops. It is said here that Servia only desires autonomy. Bosnia and Herzegovina are acting independently and contrary to Russian advice. The populace is calm and determined, and prepared for any sacrifice.

AWAITING THE CONFLICT.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says that beyond some stray shots there has been no fighting between the Turks and Servians. Much anxiety prevails at Belgrade and Semendria as the possibility of their bombardment by the Turkish gunboats. The Sclavonic papers urge Austria to prevent the Turkish gunboats from impeding the navigation of Danube by such an act. The Servians are preparing to block up the river Drina in order to protect their camp at Schabatz.

MOVEMENT OF TURKISH TROOPS ON THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, June 30.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Cittienge reports that the Kutschi, a Servian tribe to the south of Montenegro, having refused to give hostages to the Governor of Scutzare, he attacked them last evening. The Kutche have hitherto been hostile to Montenegro. The Montenegrin troops, owing to the probability of complications, have been ordered to be in readiness to move. The dispatch adds: Public opinion here is very warlike, but the Prince's views are moderate. Mukhtar Pasha is entrenched at Gatcko with 7,000 men.

DIPLOMATIC INQUIRY FROM RUSSIA.

A special from Vienna to the *Times* says that General Ignatieff, in accordance with the treaty of Paris, which makes intervention in Servia dependent on a consent of the Powers, has asked the Grand Vizier to explain the Porte's attitude in regard to Servia. The Grand Vizier replied that Turkey will give a declaration to the Powers disclaiming any intention of attacking Servia, or altering the position guaranteed to Servia by the treaty, but reserving the right of self-defense in case of aggression.

PRINCE MILAN'S DECLARATION.

PARIS, June 30.—*La Liberte's* special from Belgrade says the streets of that city are placarded with a proclamation, in which Prince Milan states that he puts himself at the head of 110,000 soldiers, not to break the bonds connecting him with Turkey, but to obtain a special administration for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—BANNERS PRESSED.

LONDON, June 30.—A special from Belgrade to the *News* says the Bulgaria has issued a declaration of independence. The newspaper *Zastrea*, the organ of the Hungarian Servians, states that the Servian Government has informed its troops that Servia is no longer a vassal State. The dispatch adds that the people are declaring that they have not the least hope of passing the regular bills within the time left. In the House the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A prominent member of that committee stated this evening that the committee would not adopt some temporary expedient in order that they may give further consideration to the differences in the appropriation bills. But he doubted whether they could adopt the resolution of the Senate because they were not concede the authority or right of the Senate to originate an appropriation bill that comes within the province of the House. The Senate may by a majority agree to recommend any temporary measure they will report their own bill and send it to the Senate. It must be admitted, however, that the latter has by its own action to-day thrown the burden of embarrassing public business on the House of Representatives. It has effectually stopped any expedient which the House might have originated and if the latter refuses to accede they must bear the responsibility.

STATE NEWS.

The coal miners' strike at Loechburg is at an end. The miners went in at the reduction.

A West Finley correspondent of the Washington *Observer* says that wool is selling at that place at twenty-eight cents a pound.

The managers of the Indiana County Agricultural Society have fixed October 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th as the time for holding the next fair.

Wm. L. Scott, formerly President of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, has been elected President of the Canada Southern Railroad.

It is stated that stronger testimony against the Mollie Maguires in the coal region is being gathered than any that has yet been made public.

Quite a number of European visitors to the Centennial are "taking in" the oil country, and a few of them have already found their way to Titusville.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the *Press* wants everybody to plant a tree on the 4th of July. How many of them would grow, planted at that season of the year?

A Barnville correspondent of the *Eagle* says that a Penn township farmer, being in want of horses, hitched his wife and a grown son to the plow, and he guided the horses.

A wool growers' meeting will be held at the Grant House, in Wheeling, on the 5th of July, to which all prominent wool growers in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania are invited.

While engaged in shooting rats lately at Miller's Eddy, Armstrong county, Mr. Jacob Farringer accidentally shot and killed his granddaughter, Mary Plunkett, aged thirteen years.

In York on Sunday, while a child of about two years of age was sitting on the door step of its father's house, a dog ran past, frightening the child so badly that it commenced crying, and never ceased until it died.

The Directors of the Poor of Montgomery county have given public notice that hereafter seventy-five cents per meal will be expected of visitors who dine at the almshouse, while fifteen cents will be charged for horse feed.

The difficulty in the matter of wages existing between the puddlers and mill owners of Sharon during the last ten days, has been pleasantly adjusted, and both the Westerman and Atlantic mills started Thursday morning.

Mrs. Jane Ellis, of Wales, died on the 9th of May last in Indiana county, aged one hundred years and seven months. The deceased was the mother of David Ellis, formerly of Indiana, John Ellis, of Homer City, and Evan Ellis, and the grandmother of Rees R. Ellis, of Homer City, and David Ellis, of West Indiana.

In several counties organizations have been formed for the purpose of prosecuting all persons who violate the game and fish laws of the State. A few days since the "Rod and Gun Club," of Juniata county, caused the arrest of a man named Beshar, who was engaged in catching pike out of season, and a fine of ten dollars was assessed.

It is stated that the burning of brush after night is in violation of a statute of this State, and a penalty of fifty dollars is attached in case the law is disobeyed. This item of information may be of interest to some of our rural readers. We presume the idea is that there is danger of the flames spreading to fences or buildings, and also of burning the woods in the vicinity.

Colonel Gowan says that there are forty million tons of coal-waste now lying useless in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. The invention of Mr. Wooten, Superintendent of the Reading Railroad, for burning coal dust, without any artificial mixture or compression, for steam purposes in stationary and locomotive engines, makes this accumulated material at once a valuable addition to the wealth of the State.

Philadelphia's productions, according to Lorin Blodgett, an eminent statistician, are really wonderful. Last year they amounted to $552,000,000, a handsome increase over previous years. The production of iron and steel amounted to $55,000,000; sugar and molasses, $26,000,000; woolen goods, $40,000,000; carpets, $19,000,000; cotton goods, $24,000,000; boots and shoes, $13,000,000, with an entensive variety of other articles.

Colonel Moseby announces that he shall stump Virginia for Hayes and Wheeler, and he is quite hopeful the State will go Republican this fall. The Alexandria *Sentinel*, a paper of considerable influence, heretofore Democratic, and edited by an ex-Confederate, has hoisted the Hayes and Wheeler flag, and Hon. Lewis McKenzie, an ex-Congressman, and during the last campaign a supporter of Greeley, has also declared that he will take the stump for Hayes.

The Brooklyn *Argus* throws this little ray of light on the strength of Tilden in his own State: The *Argus* would like to support an honest Democrat as against Governor Hayes, but as between Governor Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden, there is not an independent paper in the State of New York that will not support Governor Hayes as a matter of patriotic duty.

A banquet given by the merchants of New York to the delegates of the National Board of Trade, took place at Delmonico's last evening. Among the prominent persons present, besides the delegates to the Board of Trade, were David M. Stone, Stewart L. Woodford and Peter Cooper.

Buy White Rock, put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

Governor Hayes entered the Union army in 1861 as a private soldier, and by earnest and faithful attention to du

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.

THE question now is, who will reform the reformers?

THE *Post* eats its leek with a finely simulated sense of enjoyment.

THE *Post* put up the rooster yesterday, in honor of TILDEN, the King of the Roosters.

EPITOME of the convention proceedings at St. Louis: "For they commit falsehood, and the thief cometh in, and the troop of robbers spoileth without."

THE *Post* says the plank in the St. Louis platform, which demands a tariff for revenue only, puts aside "the free trade doctrinaires." Where's *Dogberry*?

HENDRICKS declared, before the convention was held, that he never would accept of the second place on the ticket—never, never, never, never! Yet he will.

THE Democrats insist upon it that Governor HAYES should resign the Governorship, now that he has been nominated for President. As TILDEN and HENDRICKS are both Governors, HAYES is probably waiting to see what *they* will do.

ACCORDING to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, the platform of 1864, which declared the war "a failure," greatly troubles the Democratic friends of TILDEN. We don't see why it should. Most of them did their level best to make the war a failure.

A DEMOCRATIC correspondent of the Massillon, O., *American* writes that "thousands of Democrats—patriots good and true—rejoice at the nomination of Governor HAYES, ten thousand of whom in Ohio alone will rally to his standard in November next."

THE day before the St. Louis nominations the Cincinnati *Enquirer* said:

"The subsidized organ in Louisville now shouts for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. That's the ticket for the mercenaries of the Democratic party."

Yet that paper supports it.

THE political views of our local Democratic contemporary are closely akin to those of Colonel BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky. It holds that the meanest Democrat on the meanest possible platform is preferable to the best Republican on the best possible platform.

WE TAKE this early opportunity of reminding Hon. JAMES H. HOPKINS of his remark to a Democratic interviewer that HANCOCK was the only man who could beat HAYES in Pennsylvania. TILDEN is therefore out of the question, the Hon. JAMES H. being Judge.

THIS was the editorially expressed opinion of the Memphis *Avalanche*, on Tuesday morning:

"Tilden is a sham reformer, and the canvass in his behalf has for its basis misrepresentation, deceit and fraud."

We shall be curious to see whether these views have undergone revision since his nomination.

THE stockholders of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company contributed not a little to the nomination of TILDEN at St. Louis. It was against their will, however, and they are going to institute a judicial inquiry into the matter tomorrow, unless the ambitious "railroad wrecker" obtains a yet further extension of time.

THE exports of domestic produce from the port of New York for the week ending on Wednesday were $6,674,501, against $5,218,653 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $7,191,644 in 1874. The total exports of produce from that port since January 1 this year amount to $125,903,466, against $144,972,677 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $121,751,995 in 1874.

OUR cordial acknowledgments are due to the New York *Express*, the Brooklyn *Argus*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other representative Democratic papers, for their kindness in furnishing us with so great a store of Republican political ammunition in the way of exposures of TILDEN'S record. We promise that, as the battle deepens, it shall go round execution.

SPEAKING of two of the delegates in attendance on the St. Louis Convention, a *Globe* reporter says that General STEDMAN held a command during the war *in the Confederate service* under General JOHNSTON." This is a mistake. Both of them served in the Union army during the rebellion. They have only served the Confederacy since the surrender.

THE vote of Allegheny county, last year, for Governor, has never yet been published by Congressional districts. Governor HARTRANFT had 5,461 majority in the county, and this majority is thus divided between the two Congressional districts:

Republican vote	22d district. 16,053	23d district. 8,553
Democratic vote	8,059	5,306
Republican majority	2,616	2,845

TAMMANY went in force to St. Louis to defeat TILDEN, and circulated little handbills by the thousand, signed by 150 of the most active Democratic politicians in New York, certifying that TILDEN, if nominated, would be beaten 40,000 in his own State. Now, the question is, what will Tammany and the 150 certifiers do? Will they support TILDEN and try to make themselves out liars?

JOHN MORRISSEY, the New York prize fighter, was Governor TILDEN'S chief backer for President in the St. Louis Convention, and JOHN C. JACOBS, of New York, a notorious protege of TWEED, was the prompter of the temporary Chairman in addressing the convention and in making the rulings which shaped its permanent organization. The conjunction is a very instructive one.

THE United States bonds on which interest will mature to-morrow, are all the bonds known as "sixes of 1881," and also the six per cent. consolidated bonds known as "consols," of which series were issued in 1865, 1867, 1868. The amount of coin required to pay the July interest is $25,041,030. In addition to this amount there will be required in currency to pay interest on the bonds of the Pacific Railroad, $1,983,705.

Look on this picture:

"Republican ratification meeting Thursday evening. No Chinamen admitted."—*Boston Post.*

And on this:

"We demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress within a constitutional limitation as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race."—*National Democratic Platform.*

Where does the laugh come in?

AMONG the delegates to the St. Louis Convention were a number of venerable fossils who, for the first time since the breaking out of the rebellion, showed themselves in a national convention—old pro-slavery Democrats who, during the five years of civil war, had laid out in the swamps till moss had grown on their backs, and who, to escape Union troops, had crawled in and out at hollow logs till they had worn the hair off their heads. It must have been an inspiring spectacle.

IT APPEARS that in the St. Louis Convention, JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, the permanent Chairman, and who served as a [illegible] in the Union army, was called [illegible]UGH LEE, who served styled "*General*," [illegible]oks that this [illegible]"

[illegible]emocratic Convention, [illegible]ri delegate offered a [illegible]owing effect: [illegible]uty of this convention to [illegible]ident one who is the [illegible]nominees, and be [illegible]s is that, and talk treason, as they did in 1864. One of the New York delegates is reported by the Chicago *Times* (Democratic) to have said to its correspondent:

Hayes is nothing but the representative of anti-Catholic feeling and puritanism. He has an Irish name, and consequently some of the fools will vote for him; but mark my words, *if he is elected there will be civil war.*

Several Southern delegates were talking together, when one of the leading men of the party said: "The South will not submit to another four years of Radical rule. We will fight first."

FREE TRADE AND THE DEMOCRACY

The Democrats at St. Louis have at last shown the cloven foot and pronounced openly for Free Trade. The party always has been a Free Trade one; but it has always allowed the Pennsylvania Democracy to profess themselves Tariff men, and in that way it has paraded itself with a double face, and been enabled, through this deception, to mislead the Tariff Democrats. That trick is no longer available. Henceforth it goes before the people as a Free Trade party, in Pennsylvania as well as elsewhere, and no amount of protestations on the part of individual Democrats can save them from utter condemnation in this State. The party is Free Trade, and a Democrat who votes for TILDEN, no matter what his professions may be, votes for Free Trade as a part of his party's policy.

What, for instance, have COCHRAN and HOPKINS done to save the present tariff or prevent meddling with it? They voted for KERR for Speaker because they *had* to, and they voted for him *knowing* that he was a Free Trade man and would appoint the committees of the House in the interest of Free Trade. They voted so as to render themselves powerless to help the tariff, in the hour of its need, and they have ever since been playing into the hands of the Free Trade men while standing ready to vote *for* the tariff when their votes were not needed. They have, in fact, done their best to destroy the tariff and the manufacturing interest, while pretending, all along, to be favorable to it. Party necessity compelled them to do this, and their case is a fair illustration of the folly of trusting to Democrats to do what no Democrat can honestly do.

Henceforth, individual Democrats have been permitted to profess a devotion to Protection, in spite of their party creed; but henceforth this is impossible. There is no longer any middle course to pursue. TILDEN and HENDRICKS are both Free Trade men; the party creed is Free Trade; the party cry is for Free Trade; and Messrs. COCHRAN and HOPKINS must either throw in their lot with the Free Trade men or train with the opposition. They cannot support TILDEN without supporting his platform; and the folly of intrusting the interests of two tariff districts to two of the opponents of a Free Trade candidate for President is too plain to bear repetition. If the tariff has not been meddled with, at this session, it is because the Democratic leaders have not seen their way clear to do it and not to any efforts of HOPKINS or COCHRAN to prevent it. Their hands have been tied from the start; and henceforth, if they are party men, they must turn in and support the free trade policy to which their party is committed. They cannot fight their own party; and no matter what protestations they may make, they must appear before the people either as party hypocrites or as party renegades. But one can make their choice, and we venture to predict that they will be found in the party traces, at the proper time, working in the interests of free trade.

ONE of the ablest leaders of the Republican party in Western New York has written to the Rochester *Democrat* a letter on the political situation and outlook, in which he forcibly maintains that the vital issue in the pending political campaign is practically the Hancock question. In the contests of the last twelve years, that of the sovereignty of the nation as against the doctrine that the States are sovereign, and therefore have a right to determine the nature, quality and perpetuity of the Government of the United States, and the existence of the Republic. The Republican party represents the idea that the United States is a nation; the Democratic party the idea that it is a league; the one that we are a people, the other that we are as many distinct peoples as there are States in the Union; these States confederated together for common purposes, and so to act together under a common constitution, making us a people "one and indivisible." He says—and his views, which are those of thoughtful people generally, derive additional weight and moment from the action of the St. Louis Convention:

Now, it is just at this point that the issue is to be fought: it is not a bloody shirt issue, as the Democratic party insists on it, wherein, or whereby, the Republican party intends to possess the means to keep the Southern States in substantially a territorial or subordinate condition; but it is an issue with the very national existence; wherein the Republican party means to assert, advocate, defend, and when in power legislate for the unity of the whole people under National Constitution; making the Government of the United States sovereign, and the government of the States subordinate; recognizing the supremacy of the United States Government; giving to it the power under the Constitution of the United States, by the laws thereof, to look after, take care of and protect the humblest citizen in the farthest corner of the Republic in his rights of person and property belonging to him by virtue of his citizenship.

Under this issue, fairly joined, between these two parties, represented on both sides by able and honest men, the Democracy of this nation will be beaten, and will stay beaten, unless from the corruption of the Republican party, because of its being in power, there needs to be a revolution. Whenever such a necessity arises the people will, if possible, prefer to seek reformation, relief, correction of abuses and reinstatement of the Republic in honest ways of law, care of itself, through the Republican party, which believes in the perpetuity of the Union, rather than through a party whose direct efforts in the past, and whose prospective efforts intend a possible course of action which might result in the dismemberment of the Union and thereby in its destruction.

We really, as a people, are represented by two widely different and intrinsically antagonistic types or orders of civilization. The cavaliers and the roundheads of bygone days had no more widely divergent and repellent thoughts as to government and its uses, its powers, privileges and its functions than the men of the late slave States, and the men of the then only existing free States have.

We neither think alike, believe alike, nor act alike; and the question is one of not a whit less importance, now that the issue is transferred from the battle-field to the ballot-box, which of these two philosophies of government is to obtain in this country. If the Southern, then the perpetuity of the Union may be dreamed about, but never rested upon with any permanent satisfaction. If the Northern, then the Republic may be looked upon as perpetual, if it can be kept pure. The danger to it in one case is organic, in the other functional; the one carrying with it the elements of its own destruction, the other having inherently the constituent elements of its own preservation.

It is well, therefore, for the interests of the people at large, that the Republican party has nominated for its candidates for President and Vice President two men who are so far free from the bitterness of political strife, and whose hold on public confidence, so pronounced, and yet so even, as to justify the claim that they are free from the corruption incident to offices and public trusts, as to permit the party to join issue with its great antagonist, on other than personal or mere party differences. Whatever may have been the faults of the Republican party in the management of public affairs, these are matters which it is competent for the people to settle satisfactorily, without placing at the helm of the ship of State a party whose history for the last twenty years has been one of great disloyalty to liberty and the existence of the nation.

Whether you look at an individual or a party, it is much easier to deal with a knave than it is with a traitor. Admit the corruption in the Republican party with which the Democratic party charges it; that is a thing capable of correction; but when you pass from the corruption growing out of long administration of public affairs, to the corruption which inheres in every exhibition of government, and consequently in all the forms whereby power has to represent itself in the shape of laws and their administration, you come to deal with an evil whose tap roots sink deep into human consciences; and if you do not cannot deal with this in a very active effective way, not only private and [illegible]ne dies, but the nation dies also. [illegible]ve all homilies and politi- or declarations of fundales, there exists in the [illegible]ple an instinct that, if we [illegible]n nation, we are not to [illegible]managing its interests [illegible]n the right of its possible [illegible]is instinct is this fail to [illegible]inst everything that the [illegible]can do to the contrary, [illegible]olidates of the Republ[illegible]ighest seats of govern-

DAN VOORHEES, before the St. Louis Convention was held, denounced TILDEN as a "wrecker of railroads and a political huckster," and predicted that if he should be nominated the entire vote of the Northwest would be for the Republican nominee. Which was all true, of course, and will probably happen; but what DANIEL himself do? Support the railroad wrecker and political huckster? Just as like as not. There never has, yet, been anything too mean and dirty for DANIEL to do, and it is not likely that now, in his old age, he will refuse to swallow such an old pill as TILDEN.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Olebillallen is a barren ideality.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* eats dirt.

Will Dan. Voorhees keep his word?

The Big Muddy Convention is over.

Dealers in butter have got a soft thing.

Temperance is the best preventive of sunstroke.

Boast not thyself of November, Governor Tilden.

The Bourbon convention cozened Miss Cozzens.

Look out for the old rebel yell when the light waxes hot on the Mississippi.

"June Centennial" was what a patriotic Pennsylvania christened a daughter last week.

Is there a conspiracy on foot? Nearly everyone we meet is endeavoring to "keep shady."

Washington Territory contributes the tallest wheat and oats in the Centennial building.

There was a grand centennial celebration of the battle of Princeton, New Jersey, on Tuesday.

The moon will be full on the fourth of July. Thus will nature act in harmony with man.

Is it absolutely necessary that there should be so much fusilanism in Democratic politics?

The war cloud in the East is blacker than ever, but it doesn't go against the grain of our farmers.

The *Graphic* has discovered that Mary Mapes Dodge is a humorist. And she doesn't dodge the accusation.

It is said that most cases of so-called sunstroke are really water stroke, faintness occasioned by prolonged vapor bath.

There was no lack of spirit among the St. Louis delegates. The barkeepers sold $75,000 worth during the convention.

Frog showers are reported in Ohio. Olebillallen has always howled for more greenbacks. Hope he is satisfied now.

One-fourth of the juries of award have finished their work, and are ready to report when called for by the Commission.

The clergymen will be busy next Tuesday. Many couples of young people are arranging to be married on the Centennial fudependence day.

In Canada they are talking of imposing a tax of $10 a day on Americans who go over to the north shore of Ontario for the purpose of fishing for salmon.

The electing score of the Scotch competitors in the coming international rifle match, shows an average of 178.8 out of a possible 225. Our boys can beat that.

A strange *lusus naturæ* came to light in Memphis the other day. A cat gave birth to two kittens and two dog puppies, and one of the latter is yet alive and kicking.

A level-headed Japanese commissioner expresses it as his opinion and the opinion of his colleagues that the American women are the nicest objects in or about the Centennial.

In Idaho crops of every description are looking unusually promising. The yield of grain will be greater than it has been for many years, and the hay crop will also be large.

The President makes a bad use of the Executive clemency in pardoning the storekeepers and gaugers who were convicted in Indiana for complicity in the whisky frauds.

There continues to be a good demand for grain for shipment to Europe, and large sales have recently been made at Philadelphia, New York and Boston of cargoes to arrive.

Baby farming as a trade flourishes in New York. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has just broken up a den where six infants were being slowly starved to death.

Bad. Notwithstanding the expenditure of from two-thirds to three quarters of the whole income of Rhode Island for public education, fully forty per cent. of the children are not at school.

A conscientious farmer in Wisconsin wiped the mud from his cart wheels before permitting his load of hay to go on to the scales to be weighed. But such men never go to the Legislature.

The English people are suffering financially like ourselves. Trade languishes, and extravagance, even in high places, suits no one's temper. In London the number of private carriages is 5,000 less than heretofore, and at one agency alone 500 coachmen have applied for situations.

The new twenty-cent pieces are likely to prove a great annoyance. They are so near the size and so closely resemble the silver twenty five-cent pieces as to require uncomfortable scrutiny to detect the difference.

The last steamer from China to San Francisco brought out no Chinese passengers. The serious agitation of the Chinese immigration question within a year past has undoubtedly had effect on the Celestial [illegible]certain

THE "REFORM" DEMOCRACY.

Their Course in the House—Locking the Wheels of Government—Ignoring and Defying a Co-ordinate Branch—Revolutionary Purposes of the Democrats—The Alleged Stolen Books—Death or the Democratic Ticket.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

After next Friday this country will be placed in the most embarrassing situation of which history gives any record. The wheels of the Government will stop for want of money—a condition of affairs brought about by the same Democratic party which tried to destroy it from 1861 to 1865. In the first instance they did their work under the cloak of *State's rights*, whilst in the present case it is *reform*. Up to 1861 the effect of the Democratic party was to nullify any law, either State or national, which was not approved of by the Southern owners of the Democratic party, on the grounds that they were the rulers of the country by Divine right. In 1876 they utterly ignore all other branches of the Government and insist that the House of Representatives, in which they have a majority, shall enact and pass laws, and that the President and Senate have no rights, but must indorse the action of the House. This virtually arrogates to one branch of the Government what the Constitution has placed in three branches.

The practice of engrafting legislation on appropriation bills became so great an evil, in former days, that it became necessary to prohibit it by a rule of the House. Every member who have a job which could not be legislated through in an honest manner, generally had it engrafted on one of the appropriation bills, so as to press it through at a time when proper consideration could not be given it, and thus thousands of bills most disastrous to the interests of the country were forced through. In the interests of *reform*, the Republicans adopted a rule prohibiting this kind of rascality.

Now then comes the rub. Under the cry of reform, and when the country was prostrated under the effects of the panic, the rebel Democracy were placed in power in one branch of the Government, and no sooner had they assembled than Sam. Hill, the commander-in-chief of their forces, sang out the watchword. He said: "We made a mistake when we took up arms to take this Government. We will now fight it out here." The first thing in order was to cripple the Government in its finances, and embarrass it in its machinery, and in order to do this the rule referred to had to be abrogated.

They made up their appropriation bills, and wherever they found a law inimical to their interests they engrossed a repealing clause in the appropriation bill. Now they claim that the Republicans stand in the way of reform because these bills reduce the salaries of officers, and in this way they expect to dupe the people.

The Senate takes these bills under consideration, as it had a constitutional right to do, and as each Senator is sworn to do, until they find that it will be impossible to run the Government on the money appropriated; and, besides, they find that nearly every section contains a legislative clause, and they at once suggest amendments and call for a committee of conference to adjust the difference, but the House at once notifies the Senate that no compromise will be listened to, as they intend to dictate the policy of the Government without aid from the other branches. So here comes the dead-lock. The Senate must accept bills just as they come from the House or no legislation can take place. *This is revolution* and an assumption of power of which no party was ever guilty in this country, save the one which has tried for twenty years to overthrow this Government.

Randall said in the House that if it was wrong it could be made right in December. That is, they could pass the bill, *apparently* save the country millions of dollars, and go before the country and tell the people that they have saved so much, and let it have its effect in the campaign; and, then, after the election, make it up by a deficiency bill. Cox said, yesterday, in the St. Louis Convention, that the country could do without an army until after November.

Here, then, are the keys with which to unlock the mysteries of the dead-lock.

Ben. Hill says they made a mistake before in trying to fight the Government, so they will now try to starve it. Randall wants to appropriate forty million dollars less than is required to carry on the Government, to run the capital from the 4th and fix it up by a deficiency bill; whilst "Shoo Fly" Cox wants the army destroyed in order that the rebels may be the better able to keep Union men in the south from going to the polls, just as they scattered our army and navy in 1861.

The Democrats call this reform! It was formerly called *treason*.

Remember that the salaries now paid by the Government were fixed by the Democrats in the cheap times of 1854.

Here, then, is a matter of deep concern to the American people. If your mails stop, and the wheels of the Government cease to run on next Saturday morning, it will be because the same rebels who tried to destroy the Government in 1861 now threaten to destroy it unless the President and Senate at once pay the claims of the rebel officers in Congress with their Northern allies shall enact laws irrespective of the other branches of the Government.

All of this reform movement is founded by this rebel House on the assumption that the Constitution confers on that branch of our National Legislature the exclusive power to originate appropriation bills. This assumption is *absolutely false*, and is to be found *nowhere in the Constitution*. The means of raising revenues is a power conferred on the House, but the appropriation and expenditure of the revenues is a matter which may originate in either branch. So let the people understand that the present action of the Democratic party means *revolution*.

Fitzhugh, the ex-Democratic Doorkeeper of the House, has stirred up a hornet's nest in charging that the Democrats had stolen sixty tons of books since the opening of the present session of Congress. Among the books stolen were a lot of the "Surgical History of the Rebellion," recently issued by the Congressional authority. It must be remembered that the books on hand at the opening of this Congress belonged to the members of the last Congress, and all sent out by new members during the winter and spring was illegal, and must have been among those which Fitzhugh says were stolen.

They are a nice thing to send out to catch votes at the next election, but it may be that some investigating committee may will send for those receiving them to account for the manner in which they came in their possession. The Democratic party may be a Democratic party, but when representatives in Congress have to steal books to catch votes, it is not my idea of a safe example for future reformers to follow. Every publication has a right to have the better do their best in this Congress: for, from present appearance, after the election a strong smell of brimstone will alone indicate the place where they once stood.

In conversation with a Marylander now residing in South Carolina, he said to me this morning: "We will either have to let the election go by default, or sacrifice the lives of one hundred Republicans during the campaign, as the Democrats in the South are determined that no man shall vote unless he vote the Democratic ticket." This is the fear, then, to which we are invited by the party controlled by men who should have been hung.

There is no use disguising the fact that there is no liberty in the South for people who desire to exercise the right of suffrage as American freemen should, and it is time for the people to open their eyes to this fact. If assassination is to be the order of the day, then every Southern Republican should be provided with torch and pistol, and fight the *bandits* in their country in their own way.

The American must be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage untrammeled, if the entire South will be left as barren as Sheridan left the Valley of the Shenandoah.

The white men of the South who tried to destroy this nation must be given to understand that they have heads on their shoulders simply because the Republican party is a magnanimous party, and that the black and white men who helped to save the nation have some rights of which they cannot be deprived with impunity, and that the ballot must be accessible to all, if it converts the whole South into a grave yard. Let them known that in this the men who saved the country *mean business*.

A. P. H.

THE Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers have issued a circular announcing that the Pennsylvania State Centennial building has been completed and furnished throughout, and is now ready for the reception of visitors. All citizens of the State are cordially invited to visit the establishment, where they will be welcome to enjoy its comforts and conveniences. It is situated at the upper end of the lake, immediately north of Machinery Hall, and in close proximity to the United States Government building and other objects of interest. Its commodious and well ventilated apartments and spacious and well shaded portioces will afford delightful resting places for the wearied sightseer.

When Dom Pedro was in Newport he requested the blind mute, Oliver Caswell, of Portland, Me., to visit him, which he did. Mr. Caswell was born deaf, dumb and blind, but, like Laura Bridgman, his other faculties have been educated to a marvelous degree, and he can earn his own living. He does his share of the labor of the household, and is quick to understand information of any kind if it is conveyed to him by touch. Dom Pedro was greatly interested in him, and at parting filled one of the beautiful little baskets which Mr. Caswell had brought as a specimen of his handicwork, with gold.

Crop reports from Texas indicate a season of great agricultural prosperity in that State. In some sections the wheat crop is already harvested. Oats and barley are being got in in good condition, but the [illegible]d of fruit is poor. The area under cul[illegible]advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pitts[illegible]

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

PERSONAL.

It will cost Boston about $4,000 to pay the expenses of the detectives who have been looking at Winslow in England.

Two men named Lux and Miller, who began business in San Francisco as butchers without any capital, now own 600,000 acres of land in the San Joaquin and Santa Clara Valleys, California, upon which they pay about $40,000 yearly in taxes.

Bishop Doane, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Albany, has recommended that the clergymen under his jurisdiction commemorate the centennial of the birth of the nation by services beginning at half-past eleven o'clock on the 3d of July.

Another adherent of Tweed in his days of greatness has followed him into obscurity. Colonel John Fowler is reported to have absconded from his residence at New Rochelle, a suburb of New York, leaving behind him unsettled debts to the amount of $200,000, and carrying with him a considerable sum of realized assets.

The *Graphic* publishes a chart of the ancestry of Governor Hayes, from which it appears that the family is an eminent one, and includes in its several branches many very noted names. Chancellor Kent, Admiral H. A. Foote, Larkin G. Meade, the sculptor; Rev. E. H. Chapin, the eloquent preacher; W. C. Bradley, of Vermont; Governor A. H. Holley, of Connecticut; Professor Noyes, of Hamilton College; Mr. William T. Howells, the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and other notable persons are included in the Hayes ancestry and its connections.

A few evenings ago two young Iowa bachelors escorted two young ladies to a neighboring village to attend a gathering of Good Templars. While they were celebrating the virtues of cold water within, the bottom fell out of the clouds, and delighted the country without. To return home was impossible, and the quartette took lodgings at a hotel. In the morning it was discovered there was not money enough among the whole of them to pay the landlord. The girls were passed as security, while the young gallants went home and raised the funds to redeem their pledges.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It not only builds up the blood and gives tone to the stomach, relaxates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it for the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnesia Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to purify your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a vigorous feeling?
If so do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. Be sure of the fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, and do not be induced to purchase in its place. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 1004 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all other worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring opening, which will be found unusually attractive!

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Barege Hernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantines.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pitts[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

1876.

SPECIAL T IN WM. SEMPL DRESS GOODS!

For this week special prices have been made on nearly all lines of our large and beautiful line of Dress Goods, Silks, &c., and every counter contains good bargains.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In newest styles of Summer Plaids, from 8c to 25c, worth one-half more than formerly.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In latest styles Fine Summer Plaids in great variety of materials, from 25c to $1 00, sold usually at one-third to one-half more.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In a beautiful assortment of Brocade Mohairs, from 25c to $1 00, never sold less than one-half per yard more.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Black Alpacas, very best possible value, from 12½c to $1 00.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Black Gros Grain Dress Silks, from 75c to $4 50 per yard, and we respectfully ask an examination of this line.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In a full and beautiful line of Colored Silks, from $1 00 to $2 50—these are special good bargains.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In a choice assortment of Lawns, from 12½c to 37½c. Also, in all shades of Cress, Duster and Blouse Linens, from 12½ to 37½c.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
And a special good bargain in Plain, Striped and Checked Black and Colored Hernanis and Grenadines, from 8c to $2 00.

New Low Prices on All Goods.

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

Fig. 12.

COMFORT, SAFETY, RELIEF, AND CURE FOR RUPTURE.

Made in every desirable pattern, light, cool, cleanly, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, or pudding appliances—used in bathing. Always reliable. Avoid imitations. Genuine stamped "I. R. Seeley." Estab'd, 1347 (Chem. M., Paris, and 62 Brdy, New York. (opp. Grand Central Hotel.) Correct adjustment. Experienced Lady attendant. MWF

WILLIAM HEATON

(Late John Thornley's.)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.

503 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Novelties in Furniture

Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
Hugarian Ash Chamber Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
Enameled Cottage Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
White Holly and Walnut Dwarf Bookcases, in Eastlake Styles.
Eastlake Hall Racks, with Tile and Nickel Plated Ornaments.
Eastlake Mantel Mirrors.
Eastlake Cornices.
Eastlake Lambrequins.

We invite you to call and inspect our Stock, which is now full and complete.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,

139 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,150 89
	$1,710,151 33

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,836 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	713,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,360 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	35,362 50
Real Estate	50 387 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	70,043 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 13
	$1,710,151 33

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
THE Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED."

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
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JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1832.

Steam Sliced Smoked Beef and Tongue,

READ FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND TEA TABLE. PICNIC PARTIES, PIC NICS, TRAVELERS AND INVALIDS.

"So delicate that an infant can digest it." Put up in the most cleanly manner, in Half and Pound Boxes. Ask your Grocer for it, and try it.

S. UNION STREET,
Between Fifth avenue and Market House,
J. H. McCREERY,
Proprietor.

H. H. McCORMICK,

ATTORNEY, 62 GRANT STREET.

WHEREAS, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of MARGARET F. LONG, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, notice is hereby given that all parties owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and any persons having claims will present them at once, duly probated to

H. H. McCORMICK,
Administrator.

FIRST-CLASS BUGGY FOR SALE.

A new Brewster, Pat

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 29, 1876.

There was a very dull feeling among the banks and everything was exceedingly quiet. The demand for money from prime borrowers was not up to the supply of loanable funds, notwithstanding the tendency to reserve means for the July disbursements and settlements. Rates are easy, with the other characteristics of the market, to which we have previously alluded, just as prominent as ever. No news is reported in the market for stocks and securities except the quotations afforded by sales in Philadelphia of Scuylkenville and Indiana, first mortgage 6's at 83, and Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo 7's at 47.

—Concerning the important subject of interest paid by banks on deposits, we notice that the Philadelphia *Ledger* takes a rather ultra view. That paper asserts that "a bank that pays on demand should not, in our opinion, ever pay interest on deposits. It is dangerous." This is decidedly going too far. The banking business is in this respect not entirely dissimilar from other classes of business. There is no doubt that there have been times when a bank could pay interest on time deposits and use them to advantage in the discounting of commercial paper. To say that banks should never pay interest on deposits, because such a course is unwise at the present time, is like saying that no one should ever invest capital in iron manufactures because iron mills have lost money since 1873. That the payment of any considerable rate of interest on deposits is unwise at present, we believe to be true. The *Ledger* becomes more partinent, when it touches the point as follows:

With money lending on the street, and sometimes at bank, as low as 3 to 4 per cent., it becomes quite an interesting question how the banks can afford to pay interest on deposits. They can scarcely feel sure of lending it at more than 4 per cent. as a rule, even if they are able to keep it always employed at that rate. The rate paid on deposits has generally been reduced to 2½ per cent. It is true, but even at that rate, with taxes and costs of reserve added, such funds must cost about as much as they bring if they are lent at anything like 4 per cent. Let us see. It costs the bank 2½ per c nt. paid to depositors, ½ per cent. tax on deposits, ½ per cent. loss of interest on the proportion of reserve which must be kept at home—that is 25 per cent. If it is put at 4 per cent. the banks get one-half of one per cent. for their trouble and risk. They would have to lend $100,000 for a year at that rate to make $500, and as the paper would naturally run but three or four months they practically would have to guarantee or take the risk on $400,000 worth of paper for that small percentage. If that is the best they can do with their money it would seem that the business of banking does not always insure exorbitant profits.

—Senator Sherman's proposition for establishing a unit of account between this country and Europe by assimilating the English and American currencies does not meet with general favor upon careful examination. Professor Jevons, a publicist, who has given much study to the subject of unifying the currency of nations, considers the plan proposed by Senator Sherman nearly impracticable. In a recent letter to Mr. George Walker, of New York, he declares that an insuperable obstacle to the proposed change would be found in the intense conservatism of the English people in matters of currency. He cites as an instance the persistent refusal of the English to adopt the £1 notes that have been constantly used throughout the present century by the Irish and Scotch. The inability to weigh and accept reasons for change may not argue a high degree of intelligence, but it presents itself as a stubborn fact, and seems to bar the way, as Professor Jevons says it does, to any acquiescence by the English in Sherman's proposal that they adopt dollars and cents as the money of account, provided the United States make the dollar equal to one fifth of a pound sterling. Professor Jevons adheres to the view expressed at length in his admirable book on Money, that the next step to be made toward international money is to make the French five-franc piece and the American dollar equal in value. He says:

The largest part of the population of Western Europe and some minor States elsewhere have contentedly adopted the franc, and it is not to be expected that they would relinquish it for many generations at least. If, on the contrary, the American dollar were made equal to the French 5-franc piece an immediate step toward international currency would be established. The difficulty on the part of America would hardly be greater than in the case of Mr. Sherman's proposal, and the change would bear fruit at once. The coincidence between the American dollar and the French ecu would give such prestige to both coins as to make them certainly the future international metallic currency. Other minor nations would afterwards be sure to take either the dollar or the franc as their unit of value. As you know, some inclination was shown by the British Government in favor of the thaler (equal to twenty-five francs (a reduction of rather less than one per cent.) without further change in our money, but the full-scale alteration was decisively rejected by the House of Commons. The partial accession of America to the franc system would im nensely increase the motives for the English to accede also.

A comparison of the prices of the leading issues of United States bonds, and the price of gold, as they were reported on the 29th of June, with the prices for the corresponding dates of 1875 and 1874, results as follows:

	1876.	1875.	1874.
(coupon)	1204	120	122
(coupon)	122½	122½	121½
(coupon)	124	124	121
(coupon)	118¾	119¼	114¾
of 1881 (coupon)	117⅝	119	114¾
ury 6's	112	117¼	112

will be seen by the above that, with price of gold the same now as at the of June, 1874, the prices of all bonds liable to be called in for payment at par has advanced about 3 to 4 per cent. over the prices of two years ago, as is shown in the prices of the 5-20's of 1868, the 5's of 1881, and the 10-40's. The most notable advance, however, is in the currency 6's, the rise being 11 per cent. The higher price of gold in 1875 than in 1874 or in 1876 made relatively higher quotations for some of the gold interest-bearing bonds than at present, but this was the premium on the gold interest.

—The New York *Shipping List* says: The bill introduced in the Senate prohibiting the coinage hereafter of the $3 gold and twenty cent silver pieces, ought to be adopted. The absurdity of making a fifteen cent scrip so closely resembling one of twenty-five cents the three cent nickels, the twenty cent silver pieces, and numerous other abominations that have perplexed people who have had to "make change," is simply appalling. Only a very small degree of designing talent would be required for planning coins or scrip of various denominations that would not too closely resemble each other.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 56 Sixth street:

June 29, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123⅝	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, reg	120½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	120⅝	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119⅜	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	122⅝	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	123	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	124	....	....	....	....
10-40's	114⅜	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupon	114⅜	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	126	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	112¾	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	70¾	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
Quicksil ver	....	14	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅜	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝
Panama	....	140	139	....	....
Adams Ex. ress	....	110	110	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	89½	89¾	....	....
American Express	....	58	58¾	....	....
United States Ex	....	71	....	....	....
New York Central	....	108	....	....	107⅝
Erie	14	14⅝	14	14	14
Michigan Central	94¼	....	95⅛	95	95
Michigan Southern	66⅝	65¾	66⅛	66⅜	66⅜
Illinois Central	....	96	97	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	....	93	....	....	92¾
Chicago & Northwest	....	43	43½	....	....
Do. preferred	....	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul common	41	41¼	41	41	41
Do. pref red	....	70¾	70¾	70	70¾
Wabash	....	7	....	....	7
Fort Wayne	....	104	102	....	104
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅜	17¼	17¼	17	17¼
Union Pacific	63	....	63	63	63
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	14	13¾	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe. pref	....	14	....	....	....
Atlantic & Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	29	29	....	....
C., C. & I	38½	38	38¼	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	53½
Reading	....	....	44¼
United Cos. of N. J.	187½	....	....
Pitts., Titusville & Buff	....	....	9
Lehigh Valley	....	....	57
Allegheny Valley 7 3-10	101	....	....
Central Transportation	....	....	48¾
Pa., C. & St. L. m. bonds	....	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 29—Money closed easy at 2¼ @4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6½ per cent. Customs receipts $323,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,902,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling firm at 488@490.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 112⅝.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, June 30, 1876.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 29, 1876.

There was a very dull feeling among the banks and everything was exceedingly quiet. The demand for money from prime borrowers was not up to the supply of loanable funds, notwithstanding the tendency to reserve means for the July disbursements and settlements. Rates are easy, with the other characteristics of the market, to which we have previously alluded, just as prominent as ever. No news is reported in the market for stocks and securities except the quotations afforded by sales in Philadelphia of Scuylkenville and Indiana, first mortgage 6's at 83, and Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo 7's at 47.

—Concerning the important subject of interest paid by banks on deposits, we notice that the Philadelphia *Ledger* takes a rather ultra view. That paper asserts that "a bank that pays on demand should not, in our opinion, ever pay interest on deposits. It is dangerous." This is decidedly going too far. The banking business is in this respect not entirely dissimilar from other classes of business. There is no doubt that there have been times when a bank could pay interest on time deposits and use them to advantage in the discounting of commercial paper. To say that banks should never pay interest on deposits, because such a course is unwise at the present time, is like saying that no one should ever invest capital in iron manufactures because iron mills have lost money since 1873. That the payment of any considerable rate of interest on deposits is unwise at present, we believe to be true. The *Ledger* becomes more partinent, when it touches the point as follows:

With money lending on the street, and sometimes at bank, as low as 3 to 4 per cent., it becomes quite an interesting question how the banks can afford to pay interest on deposits. They can scarcely feel sure of lending it at more than 4 per cent. as a rule, even if they are able to keep it always employed at that rate. The rate paid on deposits has generally been reduced to 2½ per cent. It is true, but even at that rate, with taxes and costs of reserve added, such funds must cost about as much as they bring if they are lent at anything like 4 per cent. Let us see. It costs the bank 2½ per c nt. paid to depositors, ½ per cent. tax on deposits, ½ per cent. loss of interest on the proportion of reserve which must be kept at home—that is 25 per cent. If it is put at 4 per cent. the banks get one-half of one per cent. for their trouble and risk. They would have to lend $100,000 for a year at that rate to make $500, and as the paper would naturally run but three or four months they practically would have to guarantee or take the risk on $400,000 worth of paper for that small percentage. If that is the best they can do with their money it would seem that the business of banking does not always insure exorbitant profits.

—Senator Sherman's proposition for establishing a unit of account between this country and Europe by assimilating the English and American currencies does not meet with general favor upon careful examination. Professor Jevons, a publicist, who has given much study to the subject of unifying the currency of nations, considers the plan proposed by Senator Sherman nearly impracticable. In a recent letter to Mr. George Walker, of New York, he declares that an insuperable obstacle to the proposed change would be found in the intense conservatism of the English people in matters of currency. He cites as an instance the persistent refusal of the English to adopt the £1 notes that have been constantly used throughout the present century by the Irish and Scotch. The inability to weigh and accept reasons for change may not argue a high degree of intelligence, but it presents itself as a stubborn fact, and seems to bar the way, as Professor Jevons says it does, to any acquiescence by the English in Sherman's proposal that they adopt dollars and cents as the money of account, provided the United States make the dollar equal to one fifth of a pound sterling. Professor Jevons adheres to the view expressed at length in his admirable book on Money, that the next step to be made toward international money is to make the French five-franc piece and the American dollar equal in value. He says:

The largest part of the population of Western Europe and some minor States elsewhere have contentedly adopted the franc, and it is not to be expected that they would relinquish it for many generations at least. If, on the contrary, the American dollar were made equal to the French 5-franc piece an immediate step toward international currency would be established. The difficulty on the part of America would hardly be greater than in the case of Mr. Sherman's proposal, and the change would bear fruit at once. The coincidence between the American dollar and the French ecu would give such prestige to both coins as to make them certainly the future international currency. Other minor nations would afterwards be sure to take either the dollar or the franc as their unit of value. As you know, some inclination was shown by the British Government in favor of the thaler (equal to twenty-five francs (a reduction of rather less than one per cent.) without further change in our money, but the full-scale alteration was decisively rejected by the House of Commons. The partial accession of America to the franc system would im nensely increase the motives for the English to accede also.

A comparison of the prices of the leading issues of United States bonds, and the price of gold, as they were reported on the 29th of June, with the prices for the corresponding dates of 1875 and 1874, results as follows:

	1876.	1875.	1874.
(coupon)	120½	120	122
(coupon)	122½	122½	121¾
(coupon)	124	124	121
(coupon)	118¾	119¼	114¾
of 1881 (coupon)	117⅝	119	114¾
ury 6's	112	117¼	112

will be seen by the above that, with price of gold the same now as at the of June, 1874, the prices of all bonds liable to be called in for payment at par has advanced about 3 to 4 per cent. over the prices of two years ago, as is shown in the prices of the 5-20's of 1868, the 5's of 1881, and the 10-40's. The most notable advance, however, is in the currency 6's, the rise being 11 per cent. The higher price of gold in 1875 than in 1874 or in 1876 made relatively higher quotations for some of the gold interest-bearing bonds than at present, but this was the premium on the gold interest.

—The New York *Shipping List* says: The bill introduced in the Senate prohibiting the coinage hereafter of the $3 gold and twenty cent silver pieces, ought to be adopted. The absurdity of making a fifteen cent scrip so closely resembling one of twenty-five cents the three cent nickels, the twenty cent silver pieces, and numerous other abominations that have perplexed people who have had to "make change," is simply appalling. Only a very small degree of designing talent would be required for planning coins or scrip of various denominations that would not too closely resemble each other.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 56 Sixth street:

June 29, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123⅝	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, reg	120½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	120⅝	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119⅜	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	122⅝	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	123	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	124	....	....	....	....
10-40's	114⅜	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupon	114⅜	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	126	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	112¾	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	70¾	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
Quicksil ver	....	14	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅜	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝
Panama	....	140	139	....	....
Adams Ex. ress	....	110	110	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	89½	89¾	....	....
American Express	....	58	58¾	....	....
United States Ex	....	71	....	....	....
New York Central	....	108	....	....	107⅝
Erie	14	14⅝	14	14	14
Michigan Central	94¼	....	95⅛	95	95
Michigan Southern	66⅝	65¾	66⅛	66⅜	66⅜
Illinois Central	....	96	97	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	....	93	....	....	92¾
Chicago & Northwest	....	43	43½	....	....
Do. preferred	....	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul common	41	41¼	41	41	41
Do. pref red	....	70¾	70¾	70	70¾
Wabash	....	7	....	....	7
Fort Wayne	....	104	102	....	104
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅜	17¼	17¼	17	17¼
Union Pacific	63	....	63	63	63
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	14	13¾	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe. pref	....	14	....	....	....
Atlantic & Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	29	29	....	....
C., C. & I	38½	38	38¼	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	53½
Reading	....	....	44¼
United Cos. of N. J.	187½	....	....
Pitts., Titusville & Buff	....	....	9
Lehigh Valley	....	....	57
Allegheny Valley 7 3-10	101	....	....
Central Transportation	....	....	48¾
Pa., C. & St. L. m. bonds	....	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 29—Money closed easy at 2¼ @4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6½ per cent. Customs receipts $323,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,902,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling firm at 488@490.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 112⅝.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government ... Panama ... Lake Shore ... Illinois Central ... Cleveland & Pitts. ... Northwestern ... Do. preferred ... C. C. C. & I. ... N. J. Central ...

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881 ... 5-20's, 1865 ... 5-20's, 1865, new ... 5-20's, 1867 ... 5-20's, 1868 ...

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old ... Tennessee, new ... Virginia, new ...

LONDON, June 29, 5 P. M.—Consols 93 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104½; do 1867, 108⅜; 10-40's, 107¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 108; Erie 12¾; do preferred 18. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £149,000 the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £174,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 50¾ per cent.

PARIS, June 29.—Rentes 104 francs 80 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France increased 13,400,000 francs the past week.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—United States bonds—New 5's 102.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Gold 112¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 5.0.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1876.

Nothing especial occurred to-day to make any change in the general condition of trade. The feeling was, if anything, a little more quiet than during the early part of the week, there being a falling off in the demand for groceries and kindred lines of merchandise. Grain and feed circles continued lifeless, and little need quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 17@ 18c per lb; prime 13@16c; low grades can hardly be sold at any price but rule nominally from 10@12c.

CHEESE—Trade continued active with liberal receipts, which rule easy at steady prices. We quote new Ohio factory 9@9½c for choice; 7½@8½c for good to prime; 5@7c for low grades.

EGGS—Prices continue sluggish and nominal. We quote common to choice apple-jack at 10@12c; Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana 12½@13c; peeled 13@14c; evaporated peaches 20@22c, blackberries 11@12c; huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9 ₱ lb.

EGGS—There was a steady demand to-day and values were steadily maintained at 12½ per dozen for selling in lots.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 55@57c per lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There is a moderately good demand, but prices are quite easy. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in baskets, $3 @4 per dozen, ₱ bushel crate, $1 25 @1 50; pears $2 00 ₱ barrel; string beans $1 25@2 00 ₱ barrel; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $2 00 ₱ bushel; cherries $2 50@ 3 00 ₱ bushel; raspberries $1 50@2 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady with domestic rising at 20@25c ₱ lb; new California ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 60@65c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Continue firm with the principal demand, however, for new crop. Old are firm and not in over-abundant supply. We quote car lots at 40c ₱ bushel for prime parties. Prices 5@25c for Peerless. Sales from store ruled at 45@50c for peachblows; 35@ 40c for Peerless. New potatoes continue in liberal supply and easy at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 @20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

There is a steady market, with a firm feeling on the leading staples, but unchanged prices. The volume of business is liberal, as is also the case with the receipts.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 16@16½c. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed were firm being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured cuts at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12c ₱ lb; refined lard in packages 12½c; in buckets 13c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 12c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 13c ₱ lb; in buckets 14c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 15½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 15½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; in 8-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; in 50-lb tubs 15½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 85@87½c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 66c; yellow winter 57c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 8½@8½c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The trade in staple groceries was rather quiet to-day, and the volume of business was rather light. The principal feature was the firmness in sugars in sympathy with the Eastern markets. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23c	Standard A	10⅝@10⅝c
Choice Rio	22c	Standard B	10⅛@10⅜c
Prime Rio	21c	Do. extra C	10⅛@10⅛c
Good Rio	20c	Extra C—yel	9¾c
Ordinary Rio	19c	C—yellow	9⅝c
Java	31c	Franklin, B	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	20c	Crushed	11½c
30 grades do, 24	@25c	Powdered	11¼c
Rio, in bulk 23	@26 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in papers	28c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Strp ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@65c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Good	60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	30c@ 85	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
Fancy	1 00	*Rice.*	
Souchong	26c@ 75	Choice Car'la	6¾@7¼c
Starch.	₱ lb	Patna	7 @7½c
Pearl	3½@4 c	Rangoon	7 c
silver gloss	6c	Louisiana	6¾@7 c
Corn	7½@8½c		
Spices.		Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Cloves	50 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Allspice	17 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Cassia	33@35 c	Gold do	6 50
Nutmegs	90 c	Extra olive soap	6 50
Pepper	19@20 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	5 25
Candles.		German mottled do	4c
Star, full w't	16@17 c	California, ₱ box	$4 30
Stearine	13½c	*Soda.*	
Mould	11@12 c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4@5 c
		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
		Bi-carb, in 5 pkgs	7 c

FISH—The market is moderately active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore do	2 00	Lake trout, hf-bbls	4 50
No. 2 do	1 00	Large George's codfish, ₱ lb	5½c
Large No. 3 do	13 00	Medium do do	5 c
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6½c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 00	Halibut do	15½c
Labrador herring, split, ₱ bbl	$ 8 00	No. 1 herring, ₱ box	40 c
Lake do, hf-bbls	2 50	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Pickerel, hf-bbls	3 50	Holland do ₱ keg	1 00

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 10½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 6½@7c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c, in kegs 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $6 00@6 50; Messina, ₱ box, $6 50. Oranges are firmer at $7 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Lumber and Building Materials.

The lumber trade continues very flat and depressed, with even a less volume of business than at the same time last year. The trade in lumber at hand is current over for the season, and the business from yards is quiet, though daily unchanged, but we note a steady market, clear and flooring

Unplaned Quotations are as fol-

₱ M	
Good common	$ 00 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	00 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	15 00
Planed Lumber.	
Pinon pantry	$35 00
ving 6in both sides	27 00
ng on one side	35 00
weather boarding	26 00
h patent planed	25 00
unplaned	20 00
2h vertical, with strips	19 00
low pine flooring boards	27 00
	35 00
Shingle and Lath.	
ighteen-inch, XXX	$ 4 50
	3 25

AND CEMENT—There is a fair demand leading brands of cement and white Prices are a shade easier on white lime with others unchanged. Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $4 75@7 00 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl; Portland cement $6 50@7 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 50@1 60 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 50@2 00; Gibsonburg $1 50@1 60; Piqua $1 50@1 60; Eastern white lime $1 30@1 40 per bbl; Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern brands $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46	Virginia, old	27¾
Tennessee, new	46	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, new	27		

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Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
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Japan	30c@ 85	Sugar drips	60@62c
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Fancy	1 00	*Rice.*	
Souchong	26c@ 75	Choice Car'la	6¾@7¼c
Starch.	₱ lb	Patna	7 @7½c
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Allspice	17 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Cassia	33@35 c	Gold do	6 50
Nutmegs	90 c	Extra olive soap	6 50
P

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...our
...ose, and here are the ... we put upon it to maintain it. What have the Democracy done? Why they have taken up that little, old batchetor of New York, Tilden. [Laughter.] A man who has not got the courage to get married is not fit to be President! [Laughter and applause.] In our platform is a plank of reform. You know that when one sins the preacher will say reform, repent and you shall be forgiven. Now we know that the party has been abused, there has been corruption and bad men have got in place. Must we not can we not reform within the party? Let us lead out all dishonest men by the ear! Can we trust the Democratic party to reform us? What a beautiful pack of reformers they would be!

Referring to the platform of the Democratic party, Mr. Hampton called attention to their uncertainty on the money question. He dwelt most severely upon the plank which says: *"Resolved*, That we are in favor of perpetuating the Union." Now, said he, how long they have been getting at that. [Laughter.] Why it was necessary to crowd it into them at the point of the bayonet! [Applause.] This is on a par with the resolution they passed at one of their conventions to the effect that the war was a failure. [Laughter.] He next referred to the miserable failure of the Democracy in the lower house of Congress which they now control. There they turned from place the Union soldiers and put rebels in their places, and the whole country cried shame. They have given us nothing but committees of investigation and neglected legitimate business so much that now the wheels of the Government are likely to soon be at a dead lock for want of action on the appropriation bills.

In conclusion Mr. Hampton said he was for the whole ticket and the whole ticket must be elected in Pennsylvania. [Applause.] Colonel Bayne, from the Twenty-third district, and Russell Errett, from the Twenty-second district, as well as all other candidates should have a rousing majority. For himself, he would be up and at it and continue in the fight until it triumphantly closed and the Democracy should get the soundest whipping it had ever received [Applause.] When personal interest wanted to elect Tilden it must go to some other place than Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] We must win, we must elect Hayes and Wheeler, we must elect the whole ticket.

MR. JOHN MEGRAW SPEAKS.

Mr. John Megraw being called for was next introduced. He said this was the grandest ratification meeting ever held in Allegheny on so short notice. He thanked his hearers for it, and said he was glad to see their pleasant faces. He was the principal gesterday at this meeting, with Mr. Rogers, and was pleased with its success. He hoped every man would go home satisfied with the standard-bearers of the Republican party. He (the speaker) had recently been in Ohio and had found the people there most enthusiastic for Hayes. They almost made an idol of him. Let us elect Hayes and Wheeler by a rousing majority. Let us encourage business, our manufactories and there will be prosperity. Mr. Megraw closed his speech with a call for three cheers for Hayes and Wheeler, which was responded to with a will.

The meeting then adjourned.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises of the Class of '76.

As announced repeatedly in these columns, the Western University held its fifty-sixth commencement last night, in the Third Presbyterian Church. As the appointed time drew near, the fine auditorium of this house of worship gradually filled up until, when the Faculty and graduating class appeared, headed by a band and accompanied by a number of the scholars, quite a large and intelligent audience was present.

The Marshal of the occasion was Lieut. Rollin H. Ives, under whose guidance the Faculty took their seats upon the stage and the members of the class in the front seat.

There were also seated upon the stage Rev. Dr. Kerr and Messrs. James Park and Josiah King, with others of the Board of Trustees.

Promptly at eight o'clock the exercises were commenced, and, with an interspersion of music rendered by the band in attendance, were conducted in accordance with the programme given below:

Prayer	Rev. David Kerr.
Latin Salutatory	Alexander H. Stengel.
Commercial Depression	Ross McCullough.
Fate of Reforms	Charles Wilson Dodds.
Historic Perspective	Charles R. Mitchell.
Men and Government	Oliver H. Farley.
Effort	Charles E. Phillips.
Philanthropy of Civilization	Thos. D. Wood.
Chinese Immigration	Thomas H. B. Patterson.
Valedictory	Thomas H. B. Patterson.
Oration for the Degree of Master of Arts	
Conferring of Degrees	Rev. Dr. Kerr.
Benediction	Rev. Kerr

The orations were characterized throughout by much force and directness of reason, expressed in choice language. In regard to delivery, many of the young gentlemen fell far short of what they are capable of and of what was to be expected of them. The most noticeable efforts were the Latin salutatory and valedictory. Mr. Stengel is a pleasant and incisive speaker, but inclined at times to fall into an utterance too low to be heard very far. He took his hearers by surprise, evidently, with the intelligence displayed in his gestures, so that many of the "virgiaes" and "virifemineque," absorbed in reading the expression of God shown in the selection of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio. [Applause.] True, he is not as well-known over the land as others, but remember that Abraham Lincoln was almost unknown when he was nominated first—he was but a mere rail splitter! Hayes and Wheeler are honest and capable men, and their election should be admitted even by our opponents. The great Republican party with its three millions of intelligent voters can make and unmake; it recognizes merit and stability and will put in power men of intelligence and honesty. The Democratic party votes as a machine and as we well know has heretofore supported traitors and dishonest men. In this St. Louis convention where Tilden has just been nominated he was denounced by Samuel Cox and John Kelly, bitterly denounced, yet machine like in the same convention they ratify the nomination. The opponents of the Republican party claim that its mission is accomplished, that there should be a change. Why, is that the way to rectify errors, to correct wrongs? The speaker referred to the plank put upon the Republican party, to its successful struggle for the life of the nation, and asked if it was strange that there should have been errors committed and wrongs perpetrated. There are bad men everywhere, but in every household, in every association, wrong can be righted. Should we turn upon the Republican party because we find a Belknap or because we discovered whisky frauds successfully practiced? He thought the party pretty well cleaned out now. If it needs further reformation let it be done within the ranks, not outside of it. Stay in, Republicans, and if we have not yet got rid of wrongdoers, of bad men, let us continue the weeding out process. We intend to put good and honest men in power—to send them to Congress, to put them in the highest as well as the lowest places. We mean to rectify errors and to purify the Government wherever the necessity is found. We will "hold the fort," we will not give up the ship. It comes with bad taste from those who attempted the overthrow of the Government, those who sympathized with rebellion, to say that the mission of the Republican party is ended. It is but eleven years since the war was ended, and we cannot forget its cost in treasure and blood, nor can we forget those who brought on and aided the rebellion. It is an insult to the Union soldier, dead and living, to say that the mission of the Republican party is ended. We have still the soldier's orphan to care for educate and protect, and certainly with them we cannot forget. But eleven years since peace was restored, with the blood of thousands of our sons and brothers yet scarce obliterated from the ground, and yet they cast in our face that we are dragging from its resting place the bloody shirt. The Republican party showed a forgiving spirit, but we cannot forget our losses and the great wrongs of the country. The mission of the Republican party is not ended; if it is to be turned out of power, in God's name, in whose hands are we to place it? We must maintain our power, we must make as gallant a fight as ever will depend on the youth now entering on the stage of action. Our own government you may see tottering to its fall, or its foundations strengthened and prosperity secured for centuries to come. Exert all your influence on the side of strict integrity and pure government.

May God mercifully preserve and prosper you, and make you instruments of great good to the world and an honor to your alma mater.

The degree of A. M., also, was then conferred upon Francus Alva Barr, Josephus Milton Duff and Henricus Blair, when the benediction was pronounced and the audience dismissed.

The Humane Society.

A move is in progress, we understand, to have the German Military Orchestra give their closing concert on Saturday ...ning for the benefit of the Allegheny Humane Society. We trust that ...ements now pending will be successful issue by the parties ...ly taken them into their ...e charming music will ...animals, that cannot

A COMPLAINT ANSWERED.

Colonel Merrill to Captain John F. Dravo.

Captain Dravo recently addressed a letter to Colonel Merrill, complaining of the imperfect manner in which the dredging was being done at Hays' bar and White's ripple, by the dredge boats Ohio and Oswego. Following is Colonel Merrill's reply:

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., June 18, 1876.

Mr. J. F. Dravo, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

SIR—Your letter of the 17th inst. is received. I am greatly obliged for your attentions, and will have your cause of complaint removed at the earliest possible moment. It is very difficult to dredge cleanly in a current, but of course it is the intention to leave no rocks in the way. Mr. Carpenter reported to me that he expected to re-examine his work at Hays', and as the dredges are now at White's, it is probable that this has already been done.

I would suggest that it will save time to send complaints direct to Mr. Carpenter, as well as to this office. I can assure you that no thing will be left undone to secure good work. I depend upon river men to give me their views and objections promptly in regard to any work undertaken, and in general to keep me posted as to the result of our work.

In this connection I would request the Coal Exchange to indicate to me promptly where they desire work done during the coming season, and what kind of work they want. Your obedient servant,

WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers and Bt. Col.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have received a report from the dredges and I find that they are now at Raccoon. I will have Mr. Carpenter report on the matter at once and take back the dredges if necessary.

THE ALLEGHENY MURDER.

Elkins Maintains That He Can Prove an Alibi—The Probable Incentive to the Crime.

The excitement over the Allegheny butchery ran high yesterday, large crowds gathering about the Mayor's office eagerly inquiring for new developments. The prisoner, Smith Elkins, was interviewed in his cell yesterday. He says that on the night of the murder he was in Lynch's saloon, corner of North avenue and Middle alley, and left there in company with John Dickson about half past ten o'clock and went home. At eleven o'clock he says he was in bed and knew nothing of the murder until in the morning when he was crossing the park, and was met by a lad named William Brady, who informed him of it. In regard to the statement of the colored man, he says that Reynolds and himself had a fight in Duncanger & Co's store about two years ago, since which the former has retained a grudge against him. He says he can prove that he was at home in bed at 11 o'clock.

Fire-Marshal Livingston, in his investigation of the fire at the butcher's shop, received information which shows a strong incendiary motive. Kolman, who owned the dead butcher, purchased an ice-chest some time since from William Ackley, a Jackson street butcher, stating that he could not pay him at that time, but that he would get two thousand dollars from the Union Building and Loan Association about the first of July, or shortly before, and he would pay him then. It now remains to prove whether Kolman drew the money or not, but the fact may in some way have got to the ears of the murderers and led them to commit the deed, believing that he had drawn the money.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Allegheny Board of Poor Directors will visit the Home to-day.

THE society of Merry Young Batchelors will give a concert and moonlight picnic on the 5th of July, at the East End Grove.

FRANCIS MCMAHAN, who is charged with stealing a skiff, will be examined before Acting Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, to-morrow morning.

THREE thieves attempted to break into Fleming's shoe store, No. 817 Penn avenue, Wednesday night, but were frightened away by the proprietor.

MR. OXNARD, an oil merchant, whose residence is No. 205 Western avenue, Allegheny, was relieved of a valuable gold watch on Wednesday afternoon, at Union Park.

MR. E. C. MULLER, one of the most competent and courteous clerks under Prothonotary Kennedy, has been appointed Postmaster at Springdale, on the West Penn Railroad, in this county. He takes the position recently resigned by Mr. G. S. Barnes.

HON. ROBERT MCKNIGHT, whose residence is on Western avenue, Allegheny, discovered a burglar in his room about one o'clock Wednesday morning. The rascal, finding Mr. McKnight on the alert, fled precipitately, taking with him jewelry valued at $75.

THE young man Bulger, who was injured at the Fort Wayne Railroad yard, on Wednesday, while loading a wagon with ice, was not in the employ of the Chautauqua Ice Company, as we stated, but owned their ice at the yard. He was driving for another ice company.

The following officers have been elected by Neville Lodge No. 225, Knights of Pythias, for the ensuing year: P. C.—B. F. Reno, C. C.—James Omsiaer, V. C.—F. J. Shellman, P.—John Mosse, M. at A.—A. H. Faust, Trustee—W. J. Gilmore, Representative to the Grand Lodge—Howard Boyd.

WM. HOWARD, who was arrested by Detective Ben. Kerr, of Allegheny, on charges of stealing ropes from the Allegheny Gas Company, Wm. Dilworth, Wm. Heagy and other, amounting in value to over a thousand dollars, will not be a hearing before Acting Mayor Neillie on Saturday afternoon.

JACK LANE, who was arrested in company with John Cook, for disorderly conduct in the Fort Wayne depot, was brought over to jail by officer Tillery yesterday morning on a twenty days sentence. Cook was held in the sum of $500 bail for court. The case against the officer for assault and battery, pending before Alderman McKelvey, was postponed until the release of Lane.

Two of the proprietors of the Three Sisters' saloon on Sixth street, Ida and Fanny Walters, were arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Campbell, on a charge of evading the payment of special tax on beer, and fraudulently neglecting and refusing to make the entry and report as required by law. The accused were held for a hearing. They own a brewery in Allegheny, and the "crookedness" is alleged to have occurred there.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Removal of a Leading Drug Store—An Elegant Establishment—A Large and Fine Assortment of Goods, &c., &c.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL have no doubt noticed the improvements which, since the first of April, have been going forward at the corner of Third avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Central Hotel, and which were only recently completed. They have also seen, as the result of these improvements, one of the finest and prettiest drug stores in the city, and it occupied by one of our most prominent druggists, Mr. Simon Johnston, who for many years conducted his business at the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

Besides the full assortment of drugs and medicines which the proprietor has always kept, and still keeps on hand, he has mineral waters of all kinds, on draught and in bottles; the finest imported French and English perfumeries; the best brands of wines, including sherry and port, vintage of 1865, imported through the Custom House in this city, together with a large and fresh stock of Squire's English drugs, chemicals and medicinal extracts. In brief, the new store of Mr. Johnston will be found to contain the fullest and best assortments of all the various kinds of goods usually kept in an establishment of that kind.

$18,359 50 is the Balance

now on hand from the consigned stock of Porter, Wilcox & Co., which must be sold in a few days, as the time is now up and the accounts be rendered to the above firm. The stock now on hand comprises the following:

50 Men's Suits, costing $12, sold last week at $7, 50, will be sold at $5.

63 Men's Suits, all wool, costing $15, sold last week at $9, will be sold at $7 50.

71 Fine Dress Suits, costing $30, sold last week at $15, reduced to $12 50.

41 Boys' Suits, costing $7, sold last week at $4 50, reduced to $3 25.

163 Cassimere pants and vests all wool, costing $7, sold last week at $5 00, reduced to $3 75.

170 all wool Cassimere Pants, costing $5, sold last week at $3 50, reduced to $2 10.

421 Alapaca Coats, costing $3, sold last week at $2, reduced to $1 50.

76 Worsted Men's Suits, costing $20, sold last week at $12 50, reduced to $10.

250 White Vests, costing $3 and $5, sold last week at $2 50 and $3, reduced to $1 50 and $2.

Remember the above stock must be sold to make settlement with the owners, and a personal examination at Mr. Tobias' store, No. 13 Sixth street, will satisfied that the above is no empty advertisement. Suits made at $15, $20, $25 and $35 done in good style.

Glorious Fourth of July, 1876.

Committees on Fire Works can be supplied with any amount or any kind of fire works at

POLLOCK'S,
332 Liberty street.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, 168 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Victoria at New York; National line steamer Canada at New York.

Don't You Forget It.

Buy your fire works where you can get the cheapest and largest assortment, at

POLLOCK'S,
332 Liberty street.

Atlas Hotel,

...convenient to every-...ness its guests live in

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Hot Weather—Programme for the Fourth—Features of the Exposition—Exhibits of the Argentine Republic, Peru and the Orange Republic of South Africa—General Items.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1876.

The intense heat of the past two days has tended to diminish the attendance somewhat at the Exposition grounds, many of the visitors, resident here, preferring to avail themselves of the frequent excursion trains to the sea-side, and the various other summer resorts, rather than submit to the cooking and boiling process now in active operation here. Numerous cases of sun-stroke have been reported within the past forty-eight hours, and the prospect for a continuation of this terrible heated term seems favorable.

Extensive preparations are being made here for the proper observance of the Centennial Fourth of July; the programme being already completed there remains but little to be done, except to organize the forces, bring together and utilize all the available material, in order that the grand outburst of enthusiasm and patriotic joy may be made fitting and complete, and which, no doubt, will find its echo throughout the land in a hearty and spontaneous wish that the ushering in of the second century of American independence may be fraught with a continuous succession of prosperous and happy events. The programmes that have been arranged are, briefly, as follows: On the 2d of July will be celebrated the commemoration of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, which was proclaimed to the world two days later. On the night of the 3d the grand torchlight procession, composed of workingmen and civic societies, takes place, and it is proposed to make it one of the finest displays that has ever taken place in this country. The morning of the Four h will be ushered in by the ringing of bells, chimes, music and salutes by the war vessels in port, and at 7:35 sharp, the grand military and civic procession will form. The Centennial commemorative services will be held in Independence Square, on the morning of the Fourth, beginning at 10:30 o'clock. In the afternoon there will be ceremonies on the Exposition grounds. I will endeavor to give your readers a detailed account of the proceedings of each day as they transpire.

The attendance at the Exposition to-day is very fair, and will continue to increase from now until after the Fourth of July. I will now take the reader on a short trip through the Main Exhibition Building and briefly describe some of the many wonders to be seen. After passing the main entrance we turn immediately to our right and briefly inspect the exhibit made by the Argentine Republic. The first exhibit immediately upon entering this department is the mineral products of that country, and which embraces over five hundred specimens, all arranged and displayed on a circle of glass cases; next s a the collection of carpets, mats and shawls, of peculiar design and workmanship, many of which were woven and embroidered by hand, showing considerable taste and ingenuity. In a large, upright circular show case is displayed a fine assortment of needlework and embroidery, many of the patterns being of very handsome design. A very fine specimen of mosaic work is shown in the form of a large circular table which is inlaid with different colored woods, the design being made to represent scenes in and habits of the natives of the country; in the center is a finely-wrought design of tae coat of arms of the Republic. Following this is displayed a large traveling trunk which seems to have been made with a view to the comfort and convenience of the traveler, its construction being such as to admit its being converted into a lounge, dinner table, toilet stand and writing desk, and having compartments for holding dishes and the various articles required for a long journey, all of which does not interfere in the least with the arrangements for providing for clothing, and yet, all compact, it does not look larger than an ordinary Saratoga trak. Next is a fine collection of tanned and colored kid skins; a large display of leather, boots, shoes and harness; a selection of books, plaster casts, herbs, roots and cereal products.

The exhibit following this is that of the Republic of Peru, and is one of intence interest to many visitors, and, certainly, if one desires to behold with the naked eye what the mind has gained in knowledge through the channels of ancient history, he has but to look and behold the truth of what has been recorded of this country in its ancient period. Here upon our left is displayed a large collection of ancient pottery, molded and fashioned after a peculiar form, the great preponderation of which seemed to have been made, not only for purposes of utility, but also intended as idols of worship. In connection with this earthenware there is displayed a large collection of bows and arrows, supposed to be over 2,000 years old, while some of the articles of earthenware date as far back as the Stone Age, and which were exhumed from the old Aztec mounds. A very repulsive exhibit is made of a large collection of skulls and mummies of very ancient origin. Aside from these antiquated specimens there is a fine display of cotton, tobacco, quinine, coffee, cocoa, fruits, nuts, &c.; also a fine collection of minerals. In a small glass case is a bust of President Grant, and at the base of the pedestal is the American flag and the United States coat of arms, all of which is wrought in handsome and appropriate colors, the whole being made of fine wire, and presenting a handsome appearance.

We will now take a hasty run through the exhibit of the Orange Free State, South Africa, and note a few of the more important exhibits, and then close this letter with a few general items. At a first glance at the display in this department, one could almost imagine himself transported to some fairy land by looking to the right and left as you enter, are seen two large glass show cases in which is displayed a large variety of birds peculiar to this country, the plumage of which is of wonderous beauty, and which attracts universal attention and elicits the most unbounded approbation. There is exhibited here two fine specimens of mohair wool, washed and unwashed; a fine display of untanned skins of the biesbuck, Kaross; a piece of ostrich feather olive wood; a choice selection of dried fruits, corn, wheat, corn meal, &c.

In a large glass show case is seen a varied collection of insects, some very beautiful in color, and many of wonderful and strange formation. In this department, also, is a very fine display of ostrich feathers and eggs, also a collection of whips made of giraffe hide; a long gad called the shambuck, a flexible rod made of rhinoceros hide; a collection of cream of tarter fruit in various stages of production and manufacture; a fine exhibit of diamonds in the rough state, also the pebbles accompanying, together with a specimen of the diamondiferous soil.

This embraces the principal objects of interest in this department, and, although small, is exceedingly beautiful and well-displayed.

The Bryant commemorative vase, presented to William Cullen Bryant, in New York, last week, in commemoration of his eighty-fourth birthday, has been placed on exhibition in the apartment of Tiffany & Co., in Main Building, and presents a very handsome appearance.

A statue of Thomas Carlyle was also placed on exhibition in the Main Building yesterday. Orders have been received at the Centennial Medical Department which prohibits giving information regarding cases of sickness, casualties, etc., treated at the hospital on the grounds. The West Point cadets arrived yesterday and are now quartered on the Exhibition grounds. The Brazilian Emperor continues in the city, and it flitting here and there in his customary style.

M.

Of the published charge that Governor Hayes, when a number of Congress in 1866, drew his back pay when the salary of members had been raised by an amendment to the Soldiers' Bounty bill, the Boston *Advertiser* says: "The increase of salaries in 1865 was made as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation act, and not to a soldiers' bounty bill. The amendment originated in the Senate, where it received the vote of every Democratic Senator who voted at all. Mr. Hendricks voted for it and so did Mr. Doolittle. The House decisively rejected it, only three members supporting it, one of the three being Mr. Samuel J. Randall. Mr. Hayes voted against it. The bill went to a conference committee, which retained this amendment, and the House rejected the committee's report, Mr. Hayes voting with the majority. The second conference report was accepted by both branches, but again Mr. Hayes voted no, on account of the salary amendment. Every member of both Houses took the pay voted, so that, if any sinned, all sinned alike."

The Chicago *Times* is called "independent," but its strong Democratic tendencies are very little help can be expected from it. In a recent article on the subject of the President sending troops South to protect Republican voters, it said: "If he carries out this policy—if he makes it really safe for Southern Republicans to vote—Hayes and Wheeler will almost certainly carry Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida, with their twenty electoral votes; and it is by no means impossible that they will carry Alabama. If this programme is carried out, the Confederate calculation upon a united South will be sadly disarranged."

The two factions of the Republican party in Alabama are preparing to withdraw the State tickets which they have nominated and unite upon a new ticket headed by ex-Governor Patton, which, it is thought, will prove to be a very strong candidate. This proceeding is likely to result in the transfer of Alabama from the Presidential column of the Democrats to that of the Republicans.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stop at the "St. Elmo,"

317, and 319 Arch street, Philadelphia. First class accommodations $2 50 per day. Street cars for the Centennial pass the door every five minutes. mwy

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $2 50 per day. One week or longer, $2 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of New York, author of a "Treatise on Human Physiology," "Civil Policy of America," "History of the American Civil War," &c. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This scholarly work has been published to supply a popular demand for a revised edition at a low rate, the two volumes comprising about 900 pages, at the cheap price of $3 00. No one can question the ability of the author of this treatise and the exhaustive manner in which he discusses the great questions involved. Persons unaccustomed to scientific habits of thought will be interested in his masterly discussion. Dr. Draper's views are from a standpoint that subjects him to adverse criticism, especially his treatment of evangelical topics. The high estimate of the *Westminster Review* accords with our opinion of the work. It says all the latest researches in history, all the most recent discoveries in the realms of geology, mechanical science, natural science and language, every minute particular that can explain or illustrate the general progress of all the European races from the most primitive ages, are accurately and copiously detailed in their several relations.

HARPER'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. With Maps and Illustrations Prepared Expressly for this Work by Eminent American Artists. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the handsomest work of the kind we have ever seen, and will be a formidable competitor for the favor of teachers and school directors. The type, paper, printing, maps and every part are of the highest excellence. It is divided into two parts—a physical geography and a political geography. Great stress is placed upon commerce and industrial pursuits, which are calculated to impress and instruct the pupil. Each part is so arranged that the teacher has only to refer to the maps, exercises and descriptions; complete in itself; and by a difference in type and arrangement of the questions, presents the choice of a simple or a fuller course. It must become a favorite.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

This "Centennial Edition" of the great poet is sold at the low price of one dollar. It is elegantly printed and contains some familiar illustrations of the classic poetry of Whittier. It contains all of his poems, and in compact form and low price ought to cause a large sale.

MEDITATIONS ON THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY. By R. Laird Collier, D. D. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The object of the author in these "Meditations" was to be prepared to meet objections to Christianity, half formed if not wholly accepted by serious and devout minds. Dr. Collier's views from his standpoint must command respect, and readers who may differ with him must award him candor and sincerity. The essays are preceded with appropriate poems and are as follows: "The Only God," "The Real Christ," "The Known Spirit," "The Right Religion," "The Sure Hell" and "The True Heaven."

SAM'S CHANCE. And How He Improved It. By Horatio Alger, Jr. Published by Loring, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Those who have read the volumes of the "Tattered Torn Series," will readily understand the drift of this story. Sam was a bad street boy and had to make his living under very unpleasant circumstances, and one day he was the means of returning a lost child to its parents. Through this fortunate event he secured a situation, and finally, after many ups and downs, was successful in life.

TIME AND PLACE OF HOMER. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., author of "Juventus Mundi," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

A work of this character by one of so much renown as Mr. Gladstone, will not only be of absorbing interest to cultured readers, but his style of argument and array of facts to sustain his position, of this old question, will also interest and instruct the general reader. In previous works he contended or admitted that the Iliad of Homer is historical; that there was evidence in his account of the Trojan war; that his own Chronology was to be found in his Genealogies; that there is no extravagance in supposing that he may have lived within half a century after the Trojan war; and that there is very strong reason to believe that he flourished before the Dorian conquest of the Peloponnesos. These points assumed in his introduction, are strongly urged, and he proves human authority. It belongs to that class of books that will command attention from the most thoughtful and cultivated. An English authority well says: "To say that Mr. Gladstone displays his usual powers of persuasiveness and flowing eloquence in the volume before us would be needless; nor can we fail to derive new suggestions and new insight into the old Epic of Greece from one who knows and loves it so well."

ACHSAH: A New England Life-Study. By Rev. Peter Pennot. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This story of a "life-study" will be richly relished by the lovers of romance. The heroine of the story is painted in glowing colors and worthily for her pure and lovely character. The minister is drawn well, but perhaps the most interest will center in the Deacon, Ann Vaxley and other characters. The story is prettily told, and the reader will rejoice at the sequel of the story as to the vicious ones. The story throughout is well spiced with love episodes.

THE PRIME MINISTER. By Anthony Trollope. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Whatever defects may appear in Mr. Trollope's works, it is conceded that he writes with scrupulous care, as if veritable history. While his characters are drawn with skill, it is sometimes quite transparent that they have appeared before, and there is a partiality on his part to some classes of society. There is, however, much to admire in his writings, and we expect "The Prime Minister" will be read extensively. This belongs to the "International Series" of this firm which have had a great sale.

BARRY CORNWALL AND SOME OF HIS FRIENDS. By James T. Fields. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh. Price 50 cents.

This belongs to the "Vest Pocket" series, and is a charming bit of reminiscences of Coleridge, Lamb, Browning, Willis and other choice spirits. A delightful book for travel and leisure moments.

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THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Illustrated. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

The Centennial edition of Longfellow's poems is uniform in style with the Centennial editions of Whittier and Tennyson, recently published. It contains The Voices of the Night, the Spanish Student, The Belfry of Bruges, Evangeline, The Seaside and the Fireside, The Song of Hiawatha, The Courtship of Miles Standish, Birds of Passage, Tales of a Wayside Inn, Flower-de-Luce, Judas Maccabeus, and the Masque of Pandora—the several volumes which have made Mr. Longfellow's name familiar as household words wherever the English language is known.

His power of investing every-day and commonplace facts with poetic beauty, his graceful celebration of home and all the joys of home life, his sympathetic appreciation of the varied conditions of human experience, his strong, cheerful faith in the triumph of justice and truth, and the exquisite purity of all that he has written, have gained for him a degree and unanimity of popular favor rarely, if ever, accorded to a poet.

This edition of Longfellow's poems is a large octavo, handsomely printed and fully illustrated. Its price is on... For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

GOOD REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Twentieth district to-day nominated Amos Townsend as candidate for Congress by acclamation.

NOMINEE IN THE OLD SCHENCK DISTRICT.

DAYTON, June 29.—Hon. Samuel Craighead was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth district (the old Schenck-Valandingham district), by a vote of 95, 85 being necessary for choice.

GENERAL KEEFER NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The Republicans of the Eighth Ohio district nominated General J. Warren Keefer for Congress today on the forty-fifth ballot.

Louisiana.

A LIVELY REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—In the Republican Convention to-day the majority report of the Committee on Credentials came up for adoption. A vote was taken and, amid tremendous applause, the report was declared adopted. Then came a deadlock. The report was adverse to the Packard faction, throwing out several delegations that favor Packard. Numerous calls were made for the minority report, but without success. Later in the afternoon Mr. Pinchback declared the convention adjourned until to morrow, which created great commotion and cries of "Stampa." An attempt was made to place Stamps, a Packard man, in the chair. A struggle took place on the stage, Stamps being thrown into the orchestra. Several fights took place on the floor, pistols being drawn on all sides but not used. Partial quiet having been restored, Colonel Packard made a conciliatory speech and the convention thereafter agreed to take a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow.

State.

PHILADELPHIA REPUBLICAN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—W. Edward Rowan was this morning, after a spirited contest, nominated for Sheriff of Philadelphia county on the Republican ticket.

The Republicans of Philadelphia have made the following nomination:

CONGRESS.

First district—Hon. Chapman Freeman.*
Second district—Hon. Charles O'Neill.*
Third district—B. L. Berry.
Fourth district—Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.*
Fifth district—Hon. Alfred C. Harmer.

SENATORS.

First district—George Handy Smith.*
Third district—John Lamon.*
Fourth district—Horatio Gates Jones.*
Fifth district—John E. Reyburn.
Sixth district—A. K. Dunkel.*
Seventh district—John C. Grady.
Eighth district—Wm. Newell.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First district—William Graham* and William Douglass.*
Second district—James Watson and Thomas Cocherel.
Fifth district—Emile J. Petrof.*
Sixth district—William Russell.
Seventh district—William Patterson and William Donaldson.
Eighth district—Harry H. Shantz.
Ninth district—No nomination. Tie vote.
Tenth district—George W. Hall.*
Eleventh district—James Dobson.
Twelfth district—John Kirk.
Thirteenth district—John H. Kennedy.
Fourteenth district—Two nominations: John H. Heisler, James Devereux, renominated.
Fifteenth district—H. Hahn* George Mucham, James Bigger.
Sixteenth district—Abraham Jacoby.
Seventeenth district—James Ugenspink.
Eighteenth district—J. N. Kochersperger.
Nineteenth district—Robert Gillespie,*
Wm. Ringgold, John B. McCleary.
Twentieth district—H. W. Quirk, Francis A. Osbourne.
Twenty-first district—Josephus Yeakel.*
Twenty-second district—Jos. M. Hill.*
Twenty-third district—Chas. B. Slifer.*
Twenty-fourth district—James Newell.
Twenty-fifth district—John Boucher.
Twenty-sixth district—Henry O'Neill* and Jas. R. Souder.*
Twenty-seventh district—John W. Leigh.*
Twenty-eighth district—A. C. Neill.

*Renominated.

The Philadelphia *Times* stated its prophetical reputation on the prophecy that Tilden would *not* be renominated, and that Hancock *would*. Poor Hancock! His chances were as slim as the power of the *Times* to see beyond the end of its nose.

It is comforting to know that Governor Curtin declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district. It is not a very worthless thing that Governor Curtin would decline, if offered him; but as this was not offered him, the declination was a supererogation.

Walter B. Mitchell, Esq., who was the Liberal Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, in opposition to Judge Kelley, in 1872, made a speech at a Hayes and Wheeler meeting in Philadelphia last night. His wanderers have nearly all returned home.

The complete Republican ticket in Westmoreland county is as follows: Congress—J. Arthur Ege; Senate—Caleb Greenwalt; Assembly—George B Gray, Alexander Bowie, William Hotham; Prothonotary—T. W. Will; Clerk of Courts—Casimer Hanway; Poor House Director—J. T. Fulton; Jury Compissioner—John Robb.

McClure, in his dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times*, from St. Louis says, Tilden was nominated by the votes of States where the Apostle Paul could not get an electoral vote if on the Democratic ticket, and that Tilden's nomination is but a practical ratification of the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler.

A Bridgewater Democrat has discovered why Wheeler should be beaten for the Vice Presidency. He says Wheeler is the senior member in the sewing machine firm of Wheeler & Wilson, and that 503,000 sewing machines were distributed to secure his nomination. This fellow must go up head and ears in the Democratic sockets after weak points in the Republican nominees.—*Beaver Radical.*

General.

HOLD THE FORT FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

Air—"Hold the Fort."

Hold the fort for Hayes and Wheeler,
Hold it for the true right;
See, the Democrats are urging
Forward to the fight.

See them come, their banners waving,
See them pressing on;
Hark their shouts of rage and fury,
See their "gonfalon."

Now, boys! up and at them, sally
Forth to meet the foe;
See them waver! See them flying
To their overthrow!

Now aloud for Hayes and Wheeler
Swell the triumph song,
And o'er every hill and valley
Loud the strain prolong!

—*Chicago Tribune.*

Sewing machine men will speake of Wheeler and Wilson as Vice Presidents.—*New Orleans Republican.*

General Harlan, of Kentucky, the next friend of Mr. Bristow, and well known in New England, has an early engagement to stump Vermont.

New York *Tribune* (Ind.): Democratic journals are profoundly disgusted at the "indecent haste" which the independent press has exhibited in "rushining" to the support of Hayes and Wheeler.

Hon. Joseph H. Dickson and Charles W. Horr, two of the leading Liberals in 1872, in Lorain county, spoke in support of Hayes at a ratification meeting at Wellington, on Saturday evening.—*Elyria Republican.*

Among the ardent supporters of Governor Hayes is Judge Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, who presided over the Greeley nominating convention, and ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, who warmly supported Mr. Greeley.

Some half a million of young Republicans have arrived at the age of manhood since the last Presidential election, and will cast their first Presidential vote in November next. Mr. Hayes will have the entire lot.

A Mrs. Stevens, of Lexington, Ky., has organized a Republican campaign club of her own. They are both boys, and she has named them Rutherford Hayes Stevens and